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IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Foster-Hunter Difficulty Adjusted.

Gen. Foster's Troops to Form a Part of Gen. Hunter's Command.

Capture of a Dangerous Rebel Spy.

A Pass and Free Transportation Furnished him from New-York.

A Letter from Ex-Gov. T. H. S. in his Possession.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1863.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the Foster-Hunter imbroglio, which had assumed so complicated a form at the date of my last writing, and which for a moment seriously threatened to interfere with active operations in this Department, has been disentangled and finally *settled*. The solution of the difficulty will, I am sure, be as satisfactory to the country as it certainly is to this command. Gen. FOSTER does not *return*, and Gen. FOSTER'S troops do not *depart*. They remain here as an integral part of Gen. HUNTER'S command—they fall into place as a reinforcement of that command, and lose that *status* which some had pretended to assign them of an independent expeditionary force.

It is needless, now that this complication has been straightened out, to discuss the merits of the case, or nicely settle its rights and wrongs. Illusions were entertained—they have now been dissipated. The footing on which it was wished to put the troops from North Carolina here would have been fatal to all hope of success for any operations that may be entered upon. If there is any one lesson that has been *burnt* into the national experience, it is the imperious necessity of unity and independence of leadership in all military operations. And the military operations which the whole country looks forward to as about to be inaugurated in this Department are of a nature that will brook neither doubt nor shadow of obscurity on this cardinal point. The Administration has very wisely taken this view. Gen. FOSTER, who left here to lay his case personally before the President, reached Washington on the 14th inst. On the next day Gen. HUNTER'S dispatches arrived. The issue was thus clearly before the President, and he promptly decided that there must be but one head—that Gen. HUNTER is that head—that troops that go into his command can go efficiently only as auxiliaries, subject to his authority; and that if the Commander of the North Carolina reinforcements was unable to accept this *status*, some other position must be found for him. It is undoubtedly a matter of regret that it could not have been so arranged that the services, the skill, and the knowledge of Gen. FOSTER, should have been made available here. If the intimations we receive of speedy operations against the original home of the secession treason, shall assume practical shape, the minute knowledge of the topographic and hydrographic conditions of Charleston and its defences, possessed by Gen. FOSTER, (one of the original heroes of Fort Sumter,) would come finely into play. But the prime and ruling necessity which subordinates and overtops every other consideration, is that of unity and independence of command, and any and every sacrifice is allowable which secures *that*.

You can readily anticipate that this turn of affairs has occasioned some effervescence among the North Carolina troops. The blowing to the wind of various delusions entertained by them has left them in a somewhat croaking and critical mood; and you will doubtless see in your cotemporaries sombre accounts of the "disaffection" and "demoralization" of that force. But I am sure you will be as little disposed as we are here to lay any great stress on a temporary ebullition which has indeed already in great part subsided. You have had too much experience, in the case of a great army five hundred miles nearer you than we are, of how little importance is to be attached to this species of *personal* partnership between soldiers and their pet chief, to fall into this error. At the same time it is much to be wished that all portions of the great army of the Republic may learn more and more that it is not this or that General, however endeared, but the country and the triumph of its glorious cause, that must ever be the "substantial star of their idolatry." At bottom there is no doubt of their affection; but it is well that it be quickened and vivified from time to time.

Among the passengers who arrived here from New-York by the *Arago*, on Saturday last, was one individual who, if he had succeeded in reaching his destination, would have reinforced the rebel leaders in these parts with information of the most important kind. His name is W. H. GLADDING, of Savannah, a naval Captain, military Major, and general aider and comforter of the enemy. This individual was formerly a Lieutenant in our navy, and for some years commanded the revenue cutter on the Savannah coast. Subsequently he was Treasurer of the City of Savannah, and in the inception of the rebellion was one of the hottest of the original fire-eaters and Secessionists. Immediately on the inauguration of hostilities he devoted himself to the profitable business of blockade-running, for which his minute knowledge of the South Carolina and Georgia coasts gained while eating the bread of the United States, peculiarly fitted him. For many months he has devoted himself to running between Nassau, the great Secesh *entrepôt*, and ports on these shores, and he enjoys the "bad eminence" of having been the most audacious and successful of all blockade-runners. Cargo after cargo of arms, ammunition, stores and miscellaneous contraband aid and comfort has he run into Savannah and Charleston. But his luck had a limit. There came a day when he and his ship, the *Reliance*, were nabbed by one of our cruisers. After the usual time allotted by the cartel, however, he was released. At liberty, he once more plunged into his old trade; and after a shorter run of luck he was again caught—this time on the *Defiance*. As there were several counts against him, he was "cabined, cribbed and confined" in Fort Warren. After a residence of some time there, he was transferred for change of air to Lafayette, and six weeks ago he was released on parole, living, during that period, in the Lafarge Hotel, in your City.

At this point the plot begins to thicken. Learning that preparations were being made here for an attack on Charleston or Savannah, he thought he would be doing the rebel cause good service by paying a visit to the base of operations at Port Royal, where he would be able to learn all the details of our naval and military preparations, and carry down the news to his friends in Dixie. Accordingly, instead of taking the route prescribed for paroled prisoners seeking to return, by means of an exchange, within the rebel lines—(namely, by Fortress Monroe and Richmond)—the bold navigator chose a new channel, *viâ* Hilton Head and Fort Pulaski. By some hocus-pocus he obtained a pass from the Quartermaster's office in New-York, and transportation by the *Arago* to this point. At the same time, by the good offices of some of his official friends in New-York, he procured a letter to Gen. SAXTON, Military Governor of South Carolina, requesting that he be permitted to exhume the remains of a certain SOMERS, a rebel soldier killed at the time of the bombardment of Port Royal, and take them home to Savannah. You see with what consummate craft the whole plot was conceived, and how admirable would have been the opportunities for this bright, quick and fertile head to collect *data* for all our doings and designs here.

It happened that he shared the cabin on the *Arago* occupied by Mr. WILLIAM SWINTON, of the Editorial staff of the TIMES, and he penetrating the plans of the man, resolved that so dangerous a customer should be brought to the knowledge of the Commanding General here. Accordingly, immediately on landing, he took steps to lodge full information of the case with Gen. HUNTER, who promptly "saw" the whole thing, and had the bold blockade-breaker put in a place where he would be much less dangerous than he must have been had he been allowed to complete his journey. Since the confinement of GLADDING ample evidence has been found among his papers to lead up to the very door of proof that he came in the character and on the mission of a spy. There is little doubt what would be the fate of a Unionist found in analagous circumstances in secessia. A short shrift and a long cord would be his sure doom. But if the same disposition is not made of GLADDING, it is at least some satisfaction to know that he is where he can do no *harm*.

Among the papers found on Mr. GLADDING was the following letter, or rather copy of a letter, from "Ex-Gov. T. H. S. to T. L., Esq." Those of you who are skilled in this species of hieroglyphic decipherment can try your hand at making out what precious Northern traitor is concealed in the cabalistic initials of "Ex-Gov. T. H. S, of Hartford," and who "T. L." may be:

COPY OF A LETTER FROM EX-GOV. T. H. S. TO T. L., ESQ.

HARTFORD, July 30, 1860.

DEAR SIR. Your obliging favor of the 28th inst. has been received, and read with pleasure. Though you state that you are a stranger to me, I feel myself already introduced to you by the friendly words breathed through your letter. Since the appearance of a letter of mine, to which you so kindly allude, I have had the satisfaction of learning from quite a number of persons at home and abroad that they approve of its contents. Among those who have given me this proof of their confidence and regard are men of as pure morals, high intelligence and lofty patriotism as any of the boasted champions of the war party, in Church or State, others in more humble life, but of warm hearts and noble impulses, have not been backward in responding to the sentiments which I have only I fear too feebly expressed.

Your allusion to "Constitutional Liberty" suggests painful reflections. Since the inauguration of this war, the men in power at Washington have been robbing us of our rights. The great safeguards of the citizen, protecting him against "illegal arrests" and "false imprisonments," have been stricken down by ignorant or wicked rulers.

The Press, where we used to look for light and truth, has been turned to darkness and given over to blood; "free speech" silenced and the very thoughts of men crushed within their bosoms. And all this has been done to sustain the "tyrant plea" that there has been a State necessity for such atrocious doings. The consequence is that, instead of shortening the war, these measures of the Administration or of a fanatic Congress have greatly prolonged it, and helped to fill the land with mourning.

I abhor the whole scheme of Southern invasion, with all its horrible consequences of rapine and plunder. You cannot help but see, Sir, what thousands of us are beginning to see, that there can no Union be got in this way. The war might have been avoided and the Union saved—this is getting to be the prevailing opinion. And it would have been avoided but for a fanatic set of men besieging the President, and who wanted blood and plunder. They have got both, and humanity weeps over the wreck of body and soul. Those who drive the car of war at this time have no more idea of *saving the Union* by their bloody sacrifice of this sort than they have of changing the course of nature. Still they go on in presence of the appalling fact, which should haunt them like the ghost of the damned, that we are losing our young men at the rate of "20,000 a month" aside from those who fall in battle—in presence of all this they demand new lives for the hospitals, the marshes, the ditches, and the gunboat shambles.

Depend on it, Heaven will frown on such a course as this; it cannot and it will not come to good. Where you find me in lamenting or exposing this iniquity, you will find me to the end of the chapter. I would rather have the good opinion of fellow-citizens who, like yourself, have given me their sympathy in a time of some considerable trial of one's faith, than be first among the slayers of kindred, or wear the bloody laurels they may gather in a fratricidal war. I doubt if the Union can be restored at all. Things have gone so far now, the only *possible chance* will be by the adoption of a Christian policy very different from that which prevails at Washington at the present time.

Though I only know you, Sir, by your very kind letter, I shall not soon forget that it was written, or by whom.

Accept, I pray you, Sir, my best wishes, and believe me, dear Sir, respectfully yours.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was celebrated on Monday by a display of bunting from the forest of masts in our noble harbor, and by the firing of the national salute from the men-of-war and the forts. On the flag-ship *Wabash*, the gallant Admiral DUPONT gave a reception, attended by the chief naval and military dignitaries, among whom were Gens. HUNTER and NAGLEE, and their Staffs, and the commanders and officers of the war vessels. There was a fine spread on the Admiral's table, and Neptune and Mars embraced each other. Yesterday there was a review of the North Carolina reinforcements, (the 18th Army Corps,) commanded by Gen. NAGLEE, when Gen. HUNTER inspected the men who join him for future service in this Department. It passed off in a manner entirely satisfactory.

At this date you need no rebutter of the outrageous blockade-bull of that arrant liar and military pantaloon, BEAUREGARD, but to make assurance doubly sure, and to ease the minds of the "guardians of civilization." I send you the following copy of a letter addressed to Admiral DUPONT by one who had the best means of knowing whether or not the blockade was raised. H. J. W.

The Rebel Falsehood about the Charleston Blockade.

HEADQUARTERS ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C., Feb. 21, 1863.

SIR: Having seen a proclamation issued by Gen. BEAUREGARD and Commodore INGRAHAM, to the effect that upon the morning of the 31st ult., they had by force of arms succeeded in dispersing the blockading fleet which was lying off Charleston Harbor, and also a statement purporting to have come from the English Consul at that port, and the commanding officer of the English man-of-war *Petrel*, that they had gone out to a point five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockading fleet, and that not a single vessel could be seen, even with the aid of powerful glasses, and that consequently the blockade had been most effectually raised; and, knowing, as we do, the above statements to be utterly false in every particular, we feel constrained to tender our evidence, as corrobrative of that already furnished.

On the evening of Jan. 29, the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia (with which we are connected) left Morehead City, N. C., on board steamer *Cossack*, destined for Port Royal. Upon the morning of the 31st, when nigh Charleston, we could hear firing distinctly. Upon our arrival off the harbor, which was at about 8½ in the morning, we found lying there the blockading squadron, some of which were at anchor, and also the prize steamer *Princess Royal*. The distance from land at which they were was estimated to be from four to five miles, and, although the morning was somewhat hazy, yet the land could be plainly seen on each side of the harbor. Vessels also could be descried in the inlets, and, by the aid of a glass, a fort, said to have been Fort Sumter, was visible. We were right in the midst of the fleet—indeed, so near as to be able to carry on a conversation with the *Housatonic*, and were boarded by officers from it and the *Quaker City*. We remained there until about 9 o'clock, and shortly after we departed, the *Princess Royal* followed.

Being thus near the scene of the engagement, and so soon after it came off, we do not hesitate in the least to pronounce the statement that the blockade was raised, not only *absurd*, but *utterly and willfully false* in all particulars. And the statement of the English Consul and the commander of the *Petrel*, that the squadron could not be seen, even with the aid of powerful glasses, is one equally false, and one that impels us to conclude that it would require a powerful glass truly to be able to discover one particle of truth or honesty in the composition of these *gentlemen*. The entire regiment can suostantiate the above facts, and burn with indignation that individuals occupying high stations, as they do, should resort to such base fabrications to prop up a failing cause.

We have the honor, Sir, to be your most ob't serv'ts,

A. A. LECLERC,
Colonel-Commanding 176th Reg't Penn. Militia.
W. F. FUNDENBERG,
Surgeon 176th Regiment Penn. Militia.
—— NEWBERRY,
Captain steamship *Cossack*.

To Rear-Admiral S. F. DUPONT, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the British Frigate Petrel from Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 28.

The British frigate *Petrel* arrived in Hampton Roads, last night, from Charleston. The officers report that the rebels have a strong network across the channel to the entrance of Charleston harbor, and that the network is filled with torpedoes, designed to blow up any of the Federal fleet that may attempt to enter the harbor.

An easterly rain-storm commenced at Old Point today noon, and continued up to 5 this afternoon.

Gen. Rosecrans vs. Gen. Bragg.

SPICY LETTERS TO GEN. JOS. E. JOHNSTON.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

We present official correspondence from the Department of the Cumberland, showing the perfidy of the rebel authorities touching the violation of the flag of truce by Gen. BRAGG, in front of Nashville, in November last; the violation of the rights of war by the rebels, under Maj.-Gen. WHEELER, on the Cumberland River a few weeks ago, when Chaplain GADDIS was captured, and also concerning the plunder of Federal prisoners, by the rebels, at the battle of Stones River.

It is probably remembered, that in consequence of the justification of the outrageous violation of his own flag of truce by Gen. BRAGG, that Gen. ROSECRANS refused any communication with him. After our army occupied Nashville, however, he addressed Gen. JOE JOHNSTON upon the subject, and the latter pleaded want of power to redress the outrage, whereupon Gen. ROSECRANS replied to him, taking occasion, likewise, to complain of the outrages which were perpetrated by the rebels upon medical officers of our army, captured by the rebels—a class of officers who, by special agreement with the rebel authorities, were entitled to singular immunities. The letter which follows will make the subject more transparent, viz.:

MAJ.-GEN. ROSECRANS TO GEN. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1863.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, C. S. A.:

GENERAL: Yours of the 12th inst., dated at Tullahoma, by flag of truce, is just received. I very much regret that you have not the power to redress the outrage and punish the perfidy which compels me to avoid communicating with Gen. BRAGG by flag of truce.

I was in hopes, by our joint efforts, we should have been able to put the sacred claims of justice and humanity high above passion and revenge, in the estimation of the troops of our respective armies, and thus prevent the terrible amount of human suffering to the necessities of a state of war, and those resulting from individual acts of crime and outlawry.

I know that no success would compensate for the degradation and shame that I should feel, in allowing my troops to sneak in behind a flag of truce to make a capture; or allowing them to go into battle dressed in your uniforms and carrying your colors; or in robbing your surgeons of their private property, all of which was done by Gen. BRAGG'S troops before at the battle of Stones River.

Inclosed is a copy of a list of thirty-eight (38) medical officers robbed.

Inclosed, also, is the statement of the Rev. Chaplain GADDIS, showing that under the tacit, if not active sanction of Gen. WHEELER, a hospital boat, loaded with desperately wounded and sick soldiers, was fired into by musketry and artillery.

Now, General, my difficulty is, that while these outrages actually occur, it seems from the official statement of your officers that different reports come of them.

Thus Gen. BRAGG, in one of his voluminous epistles to me, complains that your prisoners were robbed of their clothing. I do not think it proper to say to him, but I do to you, that in all my experience I have neither seen nor heard of anything of the kind. They have seldom if ever had blankets or clothing enough, and have been provided with such things by my order, when possible. I only ask, what I feel bound and resolved to observe, that which is right and humane according to the usages of civilized war. I appeal to you, and through you, if you have not the power, to your superiors, to know if my efforts and wishes in this matter cannot be met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality?

Hoping that in all official intercourse we may preserve mutual respect, and feelings of personal kindness, I remain, General, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

This letter, with the document inclosed, was delivered to Maj.-Gen. JOS. WHEELER, who returned it to Gen. ROSECRANS with the following indorsement and explanation, which Gen. ROSECRANS subsequently forwarded to Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, viz.:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, 19th February, 1863.

Respectfully returned. Being an officer of Gen. BRAGG'S army, I do not feel authorized to forward a communication, the language of which, when referring to the Commanding General of this army, indicates so little regard for the courtesies that are presumed to govern gentlemen in their intercourse.

[Signed.] JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Feb. 10.

Respectfully forwarded to Gen. Jos. E. JOHNSTON, to whom the letter is addressed. The inclosures mentioned within have been abstracted. Duplicants are reinclosed. (Signed,) W. S. ROSECRANS,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, TENN., Feb. 10.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, C. S. A.:

GENERAL: Inclosed I transmit a letter sent you yesterday by flag of truce, which was returned to my lines to-day, indorsed, as you will see, and signed "JOS. WHEELER, Major General and Chief of cavalry."

I also inclose copies of the list of medical officers, robbed during the battle of Stones River, and Chaplain GADDIS' statement of the treatment of some wounded men on a hospital boat.

I presume your customs do not warrant subordinates in stopping communications addressed to their superior commanders.

Nor is it necessary to call attention to the discourtesy of an officer of hige rank, who had the meanness to stop such a communication, and to abstract from the inclosure, which he presumed to return, because he was unwilling to forward it, the papers referring to his own conduct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Operations of the Army of the Frontier.

Successful Work of Col. Phillips in the Indian Territory--Our Indian Allies.

PROSPECTIVE OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN TEXAS

GENERAL BLUNT AND HIS LABORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sunday, Feb. 22, 1863.

It will be remembered that when Gen. BLUNT returned from Arkansas, the Eighth and Ninth Military Districts, comprising Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory, were placed under the command of Col. WM. A. PHILLIPS, commanding the Third Indian regiment. His forces consisted of the three Indian regiments, a battalion of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, the First Arkansas cavalry, and portions of two or three Illinois and Iowa regiments, with a battery of howitzers, and the First Kansas battery, Capt. ALLEN. The frontier from Fort Smith north to Maysville and Neosho, Mo., is under the control of his forces; and the whole Indian Territory, north of the Arkansas River, is now in the hands of the loyal Indians. Col. PHILLIPS' headquarters are at Camp "John Ross," on the Neosho River, within the Cherokee Nation. At Neosho, Mo., Maj. FORMAN, of the Third Indian regiment, with several companies, is stationed, to protect the loyal refugee Indian families. Another portion of Col. PHILLIPS' command is at Fort Blunt, (near Maysville, below the Arkansas line,) formerly old Fort Wayne, a dismantled United States post. At Fayetteville the General Hospital is stationed, containing the sick and wounded of the Army of the Frontier. The First Arkansas cavalry, with a battalion of an Illinois regiment, is stationed there also.

By advices from Col. PHILLIPS, bearing date the 6th inst., we learn some particulars of military movements and affairs in those districts. Col. PHILLIPS is now ordered to report to Gen. BLUNT.

At the date above mentioned, Col. PHILLIPS reports a number of successful scouts to ascertain the whereabouts and movements of the enemy. Lieut. PHILLIPS, of the Third Indian, was then at Park Hill, the residence of JOHN ROSS, 16 miles above Tah-lah-quah, the chief town of the Cherokees, with subsistence train for the use of the loyal refugees congregated in that vicinity. He met with no obstructions, and was expected at camp on the day ensuing that on which the dispatch was dated. Col. PHILLIPS has done a good work among the Indian nations, by an admirable admixture of firmness and kindness, in restoring their relations with the National Government, and sustaining those who have been beggared by their fidelity and loyalty to the same. As you have doubtless learned, ere this, the Cherokee Legislature assembled at Park Hill, and repealed the ordinance of secession passed last year. With Dr. GILPATRICK, who has been acting as secret agent of the Indian Bureau, the Colonel has succeeded in restoring confidence among the Cherokees, the major portion of whom were never in hearty sympathy with the rebels.

Capt. LUCAS, of the Sixth Kansas, with 160 men and an howitzer, were out at the date of the dispatches, in the vicinity of Cane Hill, in pursuit of a gang of bushwhackers infesting that classic ground. The weather is intensely cold, and the only military movements are the hunting of guerrillas and the guarding of subsistence trains.

Capt. CHRISTIE, of the Third Indian Regiment, returned to camp from a scouting expedition to the Arkansas, and in the vicinity of Fort Smith. He reported no organized forces on the north side of the river. Also, that in the cane, on this side of the Arkansas, (on the Big Blue River,) there are about 300 half-breeds and whites belonging to the Cherokees, formerly members of STAND WAITIE'S Confederate Regiment, who have now deserted him, and are thoroughly discouraged. They refused to go south of the Arkansas River, and were afraid to venture within the Federal lines, on account of the old feuds existing between them and the full-blood or Pin Indians. They do not appear to want to fight. Col. PHILLIPS writes that the matter can be made invaluable to the National cause, but on account of the old feuds existing between the followers of JOHN ROSS and those of STAND WAITIE, will require the most careful handling.

Gen. COOPER, Confederate commander in the Indian Territory, is reported to be above the North Fork, Canadian River, having left Scullyville, in the Creek Nation, where he was last encamped. The effective force with him is quite small, he having SCANLAN'S and one other Texan battalion, and but few Indians.

Another scout, under First Lieut. "FOX Killer," of the Third Indian, returned to Camp "John Ross" on the 6th, having crossed the Arkansas River, and found no organized forces below Clarksville, except guerrilla bands, of from 40 to 200 in number. At Webber's Falls, sixteen miles from Fort Gibson, Lieut.-Col. PARKS (a well-known Indian trader) is stationed, with the remnant of STAND WAITIE'S regiment. STAND WAITIE himself is at Briartown, in the Creek Nation.

Col. PHILLIPS reports that his scouts have seen near camp a "long line of men," many on foot, straggling from the direction of the Creek Nation. It was believed that they were friendly Indians, as they wore upon their hats, on the right side, a badge of white cloth, as was agreed upon among the loyal Indians with those who should desire the National protection. The only organized Confederate force among the Creek was that commanded by MCINTOSH, and these have been talked to by the spies and scouts employed by Col. PHILLIPS. The badge worn by the party seen in the neighborhood of camp, was agreed between these agents and the disaffected disloyalists, should the latter determine to come as friends to the National camp. The probability then is that these men are deserters from MCINTOSH'S regiment.

The wounded and sick of the Kansas Division of the Army of the Frontier, convalescing at Fayetteville, are being removed to Fort Scott by Col. PHILLIPS, as rapidly as their condition will allow. The post is too advanced and exposed for present hospital purposes, and a sudden dash of the enemy might result in the capture and paroling of several hundred men, whose services would hereafter be lost to us.

Col. PHILLIPS has, for lack of subsistence and transportation, been unable to accomplish what the activity of his nature and his quick sagacity would prompt him to do. The taking of the supply trains belonging to Fort Scott, and forwarding them to Springfield, (a measure entirely unwarranted by any military necessity), has cut the Eighth and Ninth Military Districts of the Department of Missouri from nearly all its means of transportation. It leaves Col. PHILLIPS to a considerable extent dependent upon the country for supplies, in which it is quite deficient, having been overrun so long by the Confederate forces. Otherwise Col. PHILLIPS would have advanced to Fort Smith or Fort Gibson, and there intrenching, have permanently held those important points against their occupation by the enemy, to whom their present condition is a constant invitation. By the holding of these points, and the furnishing of sixty or seventy days' provisions, Col. P. would be enabled to restore the national authority fully in the Indian country, and to a great extent in Northwestern Arkansas, in which latter section two or three loyal regiments might be raised. In addition to this he would be able to defend the refugee Indians in their expected return to their homes, and by this means give them an opportunity of preparing crops, thereby relieving the Indian Bureau of their support at an early day. This movement would also enable him to hold the line of the Arkansas River, feel the force of the enemy and the extent of his resources south thereof, down to the Texas line at least, and also draw in such supplies of cattle, corn, &c., as the country afforded, by the time grass begun to grow, preparatory to the field movements in force which it is expected Gen. BLUNT will direct against Northern Texas and Louisiana in the coming Spring.

Gen. BLUNT leaves here in a day or two for Col. PHILLIPS' headquarters, and will in all probability organize the two Indian regiments authorized by the War Department, and make other dispositions for a movement in the Spring. It is to be hoped that the nomination of Gen. BLUNT to the well-earned honor of Major-General will be confirmed by the Senate. The General has earned the distinction fully, and will wear the stars with dignity to himself and profit to the Government. There is a definite military policy also to carry out, and certainly a definite object to be gained in giving Gen. BLUNT a command untrammeled by any one outside of Departmental Headquarters. The restoration of the national authority in Arkansas, and movements to accomplish the same in Northern Texas and Louisiana are among the most evident.

One object of Gen. BLUNT'S journey south is to make arrangements by which the able-bodied Indian refugees, now at Neosho, Missouri, will be able to return to the Territory and put in a crop during the coming season. It will be absolutely necessary to perfect some such measures, in order that there may be subsistence for these people, as well as corn for the large cavalry force which for the next twelve months will have to be maintained in that Territory, and on the border of Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. The General has been busy since his return in preparing measures for this work. It is his intention to make effective the entire Indian brigade, let it operate in and hold the Territory, and then call a meeting of the Chiefs of the Indian Nations there, induce them to return to their allegiance to the Government, and so arrange matters that the rebels shall not again obtain control of the country west of Arkansas.

Capt. HASCALL, Quartermaster of the Kansas Division, in his report to Gen. BLUNT of the operations in his Bureau, states that the contraband stock captured by the Army of the Frontier, and turned over to him, and sold at public sale, netted the sum of $60,000 to the Government. This does not, of course, include the value of the stock, wagons, &c., in use by the troops. Among these latter are 140 wagons, with four mule trains sent to Springfield by Gen. SCHOFIELD, and captured at Van Buren. A large number of horses have been turned over to cavalry, and a great many wagons and teams appropriated to the use of Union refugees, who came from Arkansas under our protection. Capt. OLIVER BARBER, Commissary of the same division, also shows a large amount of subsistence taken from rebels and used by the army. At Cane Hill Capt. BARBER run a large flouring mill for four weeks, making seventy-five barrels of flour per day. He did not have to pay for more than one-third of the grain. So that this item alone would net about $12,000 to the Government. It is not too much to say that no force has moved, at least in the West, with less complaint from those living on its line of march, whose sympathies were with the Union, or who were undecided. Gen. BLUNT discriminated, and the result of his policy is seen already in an awakened Union sentiment in Northwestern Arkansas.

The disturbed condition of the Missouri Border is still alarming. Jackson County in especial is frightfully disordered; the mails on one of the routes were robbed by bushwackers no less than seven times in three weeks. The horses were taken from the Pacific Railroad Stage, on the Harrisonville route, but four or five days ago, and the mail robbed. The breaking up of Col. PENICK'S Regiment, and the consequent removal of the Colonel from his command, has emboldened the bushwackers and their sympathizers, so that life and property is unsafe. The state of society is horrible. Col. PENICK had succeeded in inspiring the guerrillas with a wholesome dread of the penalty that would fall upon themselves and friends, and his removal will again give them impunity.

H.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

An Unfortunate Affair with Rebel Cavalry—Surprise and Rout of a Party of National Cavalry.

WHEELING, W. V., Sunday, March 1.

A correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, in a letter dated Winchester, 26th ult., gives the following particulars of the late affair between a portion of our troops and the enemy, on the 20th. A rebel cavalry scout, 80 strong, came inside our pickets on the Strasburgh road. After a skirmish with infantry pickets, in which two were wounded on each side, they retired, capturing a cavalry picket of twelve men. Five hundred of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania and New-York cavalry, sent in pursuit, recaptured beyond Strasburgh most of the prisoners and horses, and also took a number of prisoners. The commander of our forces transcended his orders, and pursued beyond Woodstock. After driving in the rebel pickets, he stood parleying in the road, without guarding against surprise. The enemy returned in force, charged upon and threw them into confusion, killing and capturing two hundred in a fight of twenty miles. Our men made no stand, though outnumbering the enemy.

The Capture of the Ram Queen of the West.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Full dispatches in regard to the capture of the *Queen of the West* by the rebels have been received. The day before her capture she went down below Chafalaya a few miles, and captured a rebel train of seventeen wagons. Upon returning, those who captured the wagon train were fired upon by guerrillas, near Semmsport. On the next morning a force was landed, who destroyed all the buildings in the vicinity.

The *Queen of the West* is said to have been considerably damaged by the rebel fire. The steamers which accompanied her were blown up to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Sailed, steamer *Robert Law*, for Hong Kong, with half a million in treasure. Atlantic Currency Exchange sells at the rate of 55@60 per cent. premium on gold in New-York; Coin bills at 5 to 6 per cent. premium; Sterling Exchange at 47½, and legal tenders at 56@58.

If the *Golden Age* does not arrive before Monday, another steamer will sail instead of her for Panama Tuesday.

Movements of Gen. Wool, &c.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, March 1.

Gen. WOOL arrived last night and was received by the City Government. At a public meeting he addressed the citizens.

JOHN A. BARKAM, a much esteemed citizen and for many years Deputy Collector of Portland, died this morning.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Policy of Non-Intervention to Continue.

The Sum of the Debates in the French Chambers

The Pleasures of the Carnival in Paris—The Emperor's Costume Ball—Watchfulness of the French Police, &c.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

Notwithstanding the fulminations of the Governmental Press against the Union, it is evident from the debates in the French Chambers that the policy of non-intervention in American affairs is to continue, as heretofore, the policy of the French Government. Ever since, in fact, the decree appropriating five millions of francs to the relief of the suffering workmen, there has been a growing indifference manifested toward the American question, which culminated in the Chambers in such a manifestation as shows to every one that the question has more than receded to a secondary place. During the debate which the secession element of the Chamber of Deputies provoked, by an amendment which looked to a recognition of the South and the forcible rupture of the blockade, the House was inattentive and impatient, and the mover of the resolution, at the end of two hours' debate, withdrew it. The Roman question then came up, and immediately every member was in his seat, and the House was all attention. And yet it was tolerably well known in advance that on this latter question the Government was going to reiterate its old, impossible and absurd programme of a reconciliation between the Pope independent and Italy united.

In the discussion on the American question, the Commissioners, speaking for the Government, had the honesty and boldness to declare to the House, and especially to the members who were trying to obtain a vote of hostility to the Union, that an attempt to force the blockade might lead to the gravest consequences. On the other hand, M. BILLAULT, another Commissioner of the Government, declared in the debate on the Mexican question, that France had political reasons for going to Mexico, by which he meant to convey the idea that they went there in part to stay the extension of the Americans south. Thus the Government has at last admitted this important fact.

The airing which was given to the Jecker swindle by M. JULES FAVRE, although the complicity of the French officials in that operation was flatly denied by the government organ, will yet have the tendency of directing public attention more closely to the character and objects of the enterprise; and, being already unpopular with the people, the Government will thus be restrained in the waste of men and money, and in the extent of its ambitious designs. It is nevertheless true that the perspective of a French El Dorado has seized on the minds of certain restless, speculating spirits among the leading men of the country, and that they are endeavoring to push the Emperor into schemes of annexation which will enable them to enrich themselves and fill the coffers of France with a much needed bullion. The Government has shared so far in these golden dreams as to make an appropriation for the scientific examination of the metallic resources of the country, and if the expectations of the speculators should be realized, the Government may then take the question of an acquisition of territory into consideration. But as the Emperor never has a policy that runs more than a month ahead, events may seriously derange the plans of the speculators.

The sum total of the debates in the Chambers on the three most important exterior questions, to wit, the American, the Mexican and the Roman question, may be stated in brief, as follows: On the American question an unlooked-for indifference, and a conclusion in favor of persisting in a policy of non-intervention otherwise than in a friendly way; on the Mexican question, a policy to be regulated by events, but which in any case appears to fall short of the limits at first assigned to it; and finally, on the Roman question, the indefinite maintenance of the occupation, in the hope that something may turn up to put a stop to it.

It cannot be denied, however, that the opinion in the finality of the separation in the United States has become general among the Government people here, and that they are rapidly falling into the habit of sympathizing with the South as much as they sympathize with Poland, Venetia, Hungary, or any other separate people struggling for their nationality. Even the Emperor has fallen more or less into this current of sympathy, and has been heard to express himself several times lately as if he had arrived at the conclusion that perhaps it was better that the division should be recognized by the North. Among other examples, the following anecdote, which comes to me perfectly authenticated, is worthy of mention as a proof. A few days ago, a gentleman, who had an interview with the Emperor, in presence of the Imperial Prince, asked His Majesty if he thought he was going to meet any difficulty in undertaking the direction of the education of his son? To which the Emperor replied that he did not know but that he should. The boy seemed disposed, he said, to have opinions of his own; and "Yesterday," he continued, "in hearing me say, during a conversation on American affairs, that I thought the South ought to be allowed to go, he took up the defence of the other side with earnestness, and declared that I was committing a great wrong in speaking in favor of a people who held men in Slavery." Thus, a sentiment of paternal pride betrayed His Majesty into the revelation of his opinions on the question of disunion.

The pleasures of the Carnival were never more brilliant than the present year. The amount of money spent in dress is frightful, and while the poor are getting rich, the rich are getting poor. One millinery establishment, that of WORTH & BOBERGH, of which *Monsieur* WORTH is the ar-

tist-designer of the toilets of his fair customers, made bills on the single costume ball of the Empress on Monday last to the extent of $200,000! And yet there were not quite four hundred ladies at the ball, and WORTH & BOBERGH, although they are the fashionable house the present season, did not furnish all the costumes at the ball. At this ball, which was private, and to which invitations were made directly by the Empress, the following Americans were invited, which was a very large list in view of the limited number of persons at the ball: Mrs. Dayton, in robe of moire antique and powdered hair; Miss Dayton, as Red Riding Hood; Mrs. Ridgway, of Philadelphia, in Marchioness; Mme. Pilié, of New-Orleans, powdered hair; Miss Minnie King, of Georgia, Ondine; Mrs. Penniman, of New-York; Miss Penniman, Ophelia; Mrs. Moulton, (Miss Greenough, of Cambridge, Mass.,) in Salamander; the Viscountess de Gabriac, (Miss Phalen, of New-York,) Hungarian costume; Mrs. Eustis, (Miss Corcoran, of Washington); Miss Eustis, of Lousiana; Mrs. Butterfield, of New-York; Mrs. Dr. Thomas W. Evans, of Paris; Miss Willing, of Philadelphia; the Countess de Moltke, (Miss Hutton, of New-York,) in Marchioness, covered with diamonds; and the Countess de Ganay, (Miss Ridgway, of Philadelphia.) The American ladies, as those of your readers will see who are acquainted with them, were chosen by Her Majesty, not only on account of their high position in French society, but also for their general personal beauty and well-known taste in dress. It was an occasion for the display of all the wealth in diamonds and other precious stones of which each was possessed; for, while it is bad taste to make an inordinate display of diamonds on ordinary occasions, a costume ball admits any extravagance in this line the wearer chooses to make. The Empress represented on this occasion the wife of a Doge of Venice of the sixteenth century, and wore all the crown jewels. She was literally cuirassed in diamonds. The *jupe* was black velvet, over a robe of scarlet satin, bearing cascatelles of diamonds. The Imperial Prince, dressed in black velvet knee-breeches, and Venetian mantle, was present, and danced twice—once with the Princess ANNA MURAT, and once with Mlle. DE CHATEAUBOURG. His dance with his cousin the Princess ANNA, created no little amusement, for while the Prince is only seven years old, and of course very short for a ball-room performance—his partner was princely in dimensions as well as in titles The Princess ANNA wore a Neapolitan costume. The Princess MATHILDE BONAPARTE was in the costume of Anne of Cleves, of HOLBEIN, and wore the whole of her famous collection of emeralds. The Princess CLOTILDE BONAPARTE, with the hair frosted, had also copied a picture from the Louvre, and her robe of brocart glistened like a rising sun. The Princess GABRIELLA (AUGUSTINE BONAPARTE) was in Syrian costume. The Princess DE METTERNICH in Night, illuminated with diamonds. The Countess DE PERSIGNY in burning fire. The Countess WALEWSKA in Amazon LOUIS XIV, powdered hair, corn-colored robe, gold buttons. The belle Italian Countess CASTIGLIONE, dressed in a costume remarkable for its want of costume, was the hit of the evening. She was dressed as "Salammbo," copied from the new Carthaginian romance of GUSTAVE FLAUBERT, author of *Madame Bovary*. Naked arms and shoulders, short dress, and feet naked in sandals, dress of black velvet, falling straight, with a long train, which latter was borne by the young Count DE CHOISEUL, who, in turn, had his face blackened to represent an Egyptian page, and who, besides carrying the train of the famous daughter of HAMILCAR, held over her head an umbrella of the genuine Robinson Crusoe dimensions. The superb Carthaginoise wore on her head a diadem of gold; her robe, which was without waist, was held by a rich clasp of diamonds, and was copied exactly after the floating tunics worn by the women of the upper classes in the period of Carthaginian history in which Salammbo lived. She promenaded, not on the arm of the faithful Matho of the romance, but on that of the Count WALEWSKA, who delivered her over to the Emperor, and who, in turn, left her to enjoy a long and close conversation with the young Chevalier NIGRA, Italian Ambassador at Paris. The "surprise" of the evening was the "*Quadrille des Abeilles.*" At 12 o'clock several large beehives were carried in by villagers in the costume of WATTEAU'S pictures, and from them issued a charming and graceful swarm of bees, among whom were the Princesses TROUBETSKOI and DOLGOROUKI, M'lles. BRANCARD, COPPENS, MAGNAN, DE TASCHER, DE VATRY, KINDIAKOFF, ERRAZU, PEREIRA, dressed in golden corsage and shining wings, and who at once proceeded to dance the quadrille, which had been arranged and taught them for the occasion by MERANTE, of the Grand Opera.

A singular example of the watchfulness of the police over the Press lately occurred. At the last presentation at the Tuileries, the Emperor and Empress, after passing by all the rest of the company from the different countries, and by the other persons present from the United States, without any other mark of recognition than a bow, stopped to talk with the handsome wife and daughter of one of your collaborators, Mr. SIMONTON, and His Majesty afterward paid Mrs. SIMONTON the unusual compliment of offering her his arm to show her through an otherwise impenetrable crowd to the space reserved for dancing. Various questions were asked by both the Emperor and Empress of the two ladies regarding California and the routes of travel from San Francisco to New-York, and these questions, which were overheard by other persons, but not rightly, were travestied in such a way in a London journal as to make it appear that great ignorance had been shown, at least by the Empress in her geography. The consequence was that the paper containing the account of the ball and the incorrect report of the conversation in question, was stopped at the frontier.

Mrs. GRAVER JOHNSON, of New-York, has just given a monster concert at Paris—monster by the number of persons who were present, and has all at once gained a first rank in the category of instrumental performers. She was assisted by the German composer, LITOLFF, and by the distinguished French tenor, ROGER. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

News Wanted of the French Proposition—The Crisis of Lancashire—Mr. Mason at the Lord Mayor's Dinner—British Merchants and Their Interests—Discussion of the Boundaries—Mr. Greeley for Peace—The Principles of the War—Its Effect in Europe.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1863.

There is much disappointment at the non-receipt of news of the reception of the French propositions of peace, made through M. MERCIER. No word has been said in Parliament on American affairs since the opening speeches, which were sufficiently emphatic. England waits to see what France can do; but something must be done. The war must cease, or Lancashire and the cotton manufacture is ruined. It is now demonstrated, as I have said from the first, that India cannot save it. American cotton can be manufactured and sent to India and China at a profit, but India cotton cannot be brought here, manufactured and sent back again, but at a loss. The distance is too great and the staple too poor, even if it could be had at a low price and in sufficient quantities.

As no cotton has come from New-Orleans since its occupation by National troops, nothing better can be hoped from Mobile, Charleston and Savannah, when these, in their turn, are conquered. So the Government will be compelled either to make some move toward bringing about a peace, or Lancashire must submit to its destiny.

The most notable circumstance of the week was the speech of Mr. MASON, Southern Commissioner, at the Lord Mayor's dinner. It was not much of a speech, but its allusions to an alliance between England and the Confederacy were received with an enthusiasm so marked, that even the *Times* has thought it necessary to explain that Mr. MASON'S recognition by the Lord Mayor has no political significancy. The truth is that commercial as well as aristocratic England is almost entirely in favor of the South. The merchants expect, with peace, free trade and great profits. The South is a mine of wealth, which they are impatient to enter. They fit out privateers, pirates—I think you call them—to prey on American commerce, and fast steamers to run the blockade. The British West Indies are all intensely Southern in their sympathies, and even the free negroes of the Bahamas, to the disgust of British Abolitionists, hurrah for Dixie. British sailors glory in running the blockade, and the *Alabama*, after sinking a National war steamer, takes her officers and crew into a British port, where she takes in coal and repairs damages. Vessels from New-York, loaded with coal, discharge their cargoes directly into Confederate steamers, loaded with arms and powder for the Southern ports!

A pamphlet has been issued in London, apparently in the Northern interest, discussing the boundaries of the Southern Confederacy. The writer proposes to give the South the line of the Potomac, Alleghanies, the Cumberland River and the Mississippi. Of course no such boundary will content the South. They will give up no State which has formally joined the Confederacy, until all are conquered. And whether this is to be or not, must now be determined, I think, really and truly, and for the last time, within the next 90 days. If the South can be beaten at Vicksburgh and in Tennessee—if JOE JOHNSTON and LONGSTREET can be decisively beaten, and Vicksburgh, Charleston and Mobile taken, all the rest may be accomplished.

The most wonderful news by the last steamer is that Mr. GREELEY is at Washington, moving for peace. The *Times'* poetical correspondent tells us some one read to him the History of the Negro Insurrection in St. Domingo, of which he had been until then entirely ignorant: that he was moved to sobs and tears, and borrowed the book for Mr. LINCOLN, with whom he has paramount influence. The story is that Mr. GREELEY urged the Proclamation, believing that it would paralyze the South. He is disappointed in that, hopeless of victory, and now advises foreign mediation and peace. What are we to think of all this? Before the war, Mr. GREELEY maintained the right of secession, which he said was vindicated in the Declaration of Independence, belonged to the right of self-government, and could not be denied by those who held that "all Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed." Then turning short about, he became the most rabid and savage of war men—threatened the South with the most horrible vengeance, and sounded the war-cry, "On to Richmond," until the repulse of Bull Run brought him a brain fever. Ever since he has urged on the war, and advocated the most extreme measures. Now, we are told that he wishes to give up the struggle—that he is tired of slaughter, shrinks from negro insurrections, and is a potent counselor for peace. One would like to see something like consistency in one who aspires to be a statesman, and to guide the destinies of a people. If the war was ever wrong, it was always wrong; if ever right, it is right still. If the National Government has a right to hold one State by force, it has a right to hold all. If the States ever had the right, as they contend, to resume so much of their sovereign powers as they delegated to the National Government, then the war is, and has been, wrong. If simple principles like these are yet to be argued and settled, after hundreds of thousands have fallen upon the field of battle, reason and principles have little to do with the conduct of nations.

Why this talk of peace? A year ago it was denounced as treason. If so then, what is it now? If the South cannot be conquered, or if its conquest would not bring results worth the cost, that is another matter. In that case the war was an error in judgment. No man is obliged to do what he cannot accomplish, and it is best not to undertake a job too big for one's strength. But there ought to be no doubt at this day, as to so simple a question of right. Or if this is a case in

The war in America has produced a conservative reaction in Europe. Reform in England is not heard of. No one talks of the rights of the people. They have no rights but such as the governing classes choose to allow them. There is no doubt that the hands of these classes are strengthened by the events taking place in America. But we do not see the end. Should the South win independence, there must be two strong governments, with standing armies and large navies, glowering at each other like France and England, or Italy and Austria. Who can see the end? It seems to Europeans the overthrow of the American system—the end of those "glittering generalities" which we have so worshiped for three-quarters of a century. Europe looks for the Northern man strong enough to grasp the empire preparing for his hand. As for the South, she seems to have no lack of men with strength to govern. MONADNOCK.

Circular to the Medical Profession.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Feb. 20, 1863.

The Surgeon-General would remind the Medical profession that some months since a medical officer was detailed by the Department to prepare the surgical history of the rebellion. It is intended that this history shall embrace, among other topics, the collected results of the gunshot injuries of the war, and of the operations performed for their relief.

Many facts bearing on these subjects can be obtained by an examination of the returns of the various military hospitals, and explicit orders have been issued to the surgeons in charge, as to the manner of reporting. Yet it is found, practically, that the results of all cases cannot be included in these reports.

In every depot of wounded, and after every action, there exists a large class of injured men who, in various stages of convalescence, pass from the observation and treatment of the military surgeon, and are lost sight of by the Medical Department. These patients are those who are either furloughed or discharged the service, by military authority, before their treatment is entirely terminated.

Under such circumstances all past records of these cases are rendered valueless from the absence of a positive knowledge of their results.

To remedy this evil, the Surgeon-General appeals to the profession of the country and solicits their co-operation. He would ask every physician and Surgeon who may be called upon to treat any officer or soldier wounded in service, carefully to note the results of the case, to record his observations; and when the case shall have terminated, to transmit a copy of his observations to the Surgeon-General's office.

The following form is suggested:

FORM.

Date of Communication.

Name and Address of Physician forwarding it.

Character of Injury.

	Where Wounded and the Date.	To What Hospital Transported.	Operations, &c., Performed.	By whom Performed.	Date of Furlough or Discharge.	Present Condition of Patient—Account of Case—Treatment, &c.—Results.
Patient's name and Age						
Patient's Rank						
Patient's Regiment and Company						
Patient's Postal Address						

In all cases of recovery after excisions of bone, the amount and character of the movements executed by the patient, with the injured limb, should be accurately described.

Where amputation has been practiced, the character of the stump should be noted, especially when the operation has been performed through an articulation.

In cases of compound fracture, the point of fracture should be stated, as also the degree of efficiency of the limb remaining after treatment. In compound fractures of the femur, the amount of shortening should be measured, and the strength and usefulness of the limb described.

In those patients in whom injuries of the skull have occurred, or upon whom the trephine has been applied, the mental and physical conditions should alike be dwelt upon.

In thus placing before the profession the objects he desires to obtain, the Surgeon-General trusts that he will meet with active coöperation. By the means above indicated, much information that is valuable may be collected, and the interests of the science of Surgery materially advanced.

W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONORS TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIGEL.

HIS RESPONSE TO A SERENADE.

He Urges the Germans to Stand by the Flag and to Have Faith in the Government.

The Army of the Potomac Under Hooker will be Victorious.

Maj.-Gen. SIGEL, who has been resting in this City for the past few days, was the recipient, on Saturday night, of a characteristic compliment at the hands of his fellow-countrymen. He has been repeatedly urged to accept of civic hospitalities, dinners, and all that sort of thing, since his arrival here, all of which he has studiously declined. On Saturday night he was induced by some friends to visit

THE TURN-HALLE,

where was gathered a host of Teutonic citizens, male and female, who had been made aware of the honor which awaited them. Upon the General's entrance, accompanied by his Aids, Capts. KONHEIM, LYONS and DUTON, he was instantly recognized, when a scene of the wildest enthusiasm took place. Cheers succeeded cheers, in deafening chorus, and it was with difficulty that he could be gotten to the stage at the end of the Hall. In the meantime the news had spread with lightning rapidity through the neighborhood, and soon the vast Hall was crowded to excess. After a renewal of the congratulatory process of cheering, the General intimated a desire to say a few words to his old friends, and quiet being restored, spoke as follows:

GEN. SIGEL'S SPEECH.

TURNERS OF NEW-YORK: I thank you heartily for this cheering welcome. It is most gratifying to my feelings as a citizen, a soldier and a brother. I had hoped, as you doubtless remember, to take with me to the war the entire membership of the Turn-Verein. For satisfactory reasons, however, this could not be done. You have, nevertheless, sent as fine a regiment to the field as any there, with as brave men in it as ever wore a uniform. [Cheers.] And they are ornaments to the service as well as a credit to you, while they have done honor to their adopted country, as they have reflected it upon the land of their birth. [Applause.] It has ever been the Germans' lot to be mixed, more or less, in all struggles for liberty, [applause,] but never before did any concern them more than the one the country is engaged in now. [Applause.] You must sustain the arm of the best Government on earth, for its interests are your interests, and its success that of universal liberty. [Applause.] Those who are unable to go forth to the tented field, ought to do their best at home, and no matter how dark the present aspect of affairs may be, ultimate success must crown our efforts. [Tremendous applause.] Words are not battles, but words are good in their place, and I wish to put on record in words what is the sentiment of my heart, that as we are protected and cherished and nurtured and encouraged by the beneficent institutions of this Heaven-blessed nation, so are we bound, in common gratitude and by every sentiment of honor and fealty to truth to stand equally by it in its hour of peril to assist in crushing its enemies, to uphold, untarnished, the purity of its honor, and to restore to its pristine glory the majesty of its flag. [Tremendous applause and nine cheers for "SIGEL and the flag."]

After this the people fairly surged toward him, congratulated him upon his appearance, shook hands vehemently, and cheered again and again, until his aids in mercy withdrew him from the friendly presence.

SERENADE AT THE RESIDENCE OF GEN. SIGEL.

Gratifying as was the reception given Gen. SIGEL at the hall, a second and more pronounced evidence of popular regard was in store for him. At about 11 o'clock, a procession, numbering probably 2,500 or 3,000 persons, marched quietly through Hester-street, Bowery, Division and Market-streets, and halted in front of the residence of Rev. Dr. RUDOLPH DULER, the father-in-law of Gen. SIGEL.

The societies represented were the Algemeine Sänger-Bund, the Arion and Teutonic. Having taken their positions under the window, the singers, unaccompanied by instrumental music, sang to the great delight of thousands of listeners, *Das Deutsche Lied*, by KALLINOVA; *O Vaterland*, by ORTEL, and MARSHNER'S beautiful *Song of Liberty*. During the singing Gen. and Mrs. SIGEL appeared at an upper window, when, at once, the loudest cheers and most vociferous applause broke forth, to which the gallant soldier responded by repeated bows, and in response to loud demands for a speech, addressed them as follows:

SECOND SPEECH BY GEN. SIGEL.

MY FRIENDS: I have not come here to receive honors, but as a plain soldier; but I am greatly rejoiced to see old acquaintances again, and to receive at their hands this approbation due a loyal soldier. [Applause.] I love not war, and have not entered the army for the sake of its honors; but because I have come to the conclusion that every man who loves his adopted country must fight for it; and as I dearly love America, I have done so. I don't love war, for I have seen too much of its horrors and cruelties for doing so. You must remember that the war is not one that will last for years, but it is a war on which depends the life of the country, and upon which depends the fate of your own native country. [Cheers.] If we should fail to obtain men to finish the war, where could there be found men enough to put down the thirty-four Princes of Germany. [Cheers.] Citizens of this free country! be not discouraged, and do not become disheartened, but remember that the soldier does not love the fatigue of picket duty, that he on his lonely post counts the seconds until relieved, so why should you be discouraged. See how these gallant men stand without grumbling, and what the soldier does, the citizen must stand. Keep up the ship and don't desert it. [Applause.] You, as Germans, have the duty to sustain the Government by all means, for upon its success the future of your native land depends; and if our enemies should come out victorious, what would become of that dear land? Stick together and prove the greatness of your mission. I have been gone too long from home to be able to discuss political questions, but they are of no importance at present, and I close and again thank you for the kind reception. [Loud cheers.]

After this the General retired, but was again called out by the clamors of the crowd, to whom he spoke again.

THIRD SPEECH BY GEN. SIGEL.

Really, my friends, I have no more to say to you. I have been away, as you know, nearly two years and am going again quite soon. I am anxious to be back again with the dear "Army of the Potomac," the brave men of Massachusetts, Ohio, New-York and Connecticut. The army is strong to-day, and under its gallant leader, Gen. HOOKER, will yet show the enemy of what stuff it's made. Fear not for us; we will certainly come out victorious. Good night.

These remarks were likewise greeted with vehement cheering, after which the vast crowd dispersed.

Spring.

The first of Spring has come and gone, and the cheerful "splosh" of March is with us. There is an ancient proverb which runs thus, in speaking of the first three "borrowed days from April:"

"The first, it shall be wind and weet;
The next, it shall be snaw and sleet;
The third, it shall be sic a freeze,
Sae gar the birds stick to the trees."

It will doubtless be a consolation to all good believers in the validity of "sayings" to reflect upon the absolute ferocity of yesterday's rain, the way it poured down and the thorough manner in which it drenched all luckless foot passengers. Whether the balance of the prophetic stanza will be justified by the event, is yet to be seen, but we risk little in expressing, in behalf of all Gotham, our faith in its correctness thus far, and an entire willingness to forego further evidence.

The Death of Isaac R. Elwood, Esq.

At an adjourned meeting of the North American Telegraph Association, held in the City of New-York on the 28th of February, 1863, Mr. CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON moved, and Hon. J. D. CATON seconded, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the representatives of the North American Telegraph Association, now in session in the City of New-York, have heard with great sorrow the announcement of the death of ISAAC R. ELWOOD, Esq., of Rochester, for a long time Treasurer and a Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

That we cannot express, in language, the deep feeling of regret that we have at this bereavement, and we recognize in his death an irreparable loss to this association.

We deeply condole with the family of the deceased, and the Secretary of this meeting is instructed to send a copy of this resolution to them.

The March Term of the Courts.

During this month there will be two Criminal Courts in session—the Sessions and the Oyer and Terminer—both commencing to-day. Judge BARNARD will preside in the Oyer and Terminer and Judge MCCUNN in the Sessions. The trial of Dr. E. M. BROWN, of the Eighth-avenue abortion case, will take place in the Oyer and Terminer, commencing, probably, this week.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2632, 1103, 1561, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1567, 1,573, 1575, 1581, 1583, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1595, 1597, 1,599, 1601, 1603, 1605. *Part II.*—Nos. 1672, 1674, 1676, 1678, 1680, 1682, 1684, 1686, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1704, 1712, 1714, 1716, 1718, 1720. *Part III.*—Nos. "A," 1644, 1646, 1662, 541, 64¾, 1369, 119, 133, 143, 175, 213, 261, 265, 288, 222, 355, 337, 381, 311.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurers only.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1003, 1453, 1127, 3111, 1625, 261, 495, 1641, 1633, 799, 2849, 1349, 1391, 3287, 2921. *Part II.*—Nos. 1806, 1808, 1232, 1774, 1780, 1784, 1820, 1824, 1826, 1830, 470, 1752, 1762, 1770, 1442.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 707, 1201, 1686, 1210, 1211, 92, 1127, 1183, 1221, 1222, 666, 603, 1227, 703, 1186, 530. *Part II.*—Nos. 1674, 1194, 1196, 1214 1215, 1217, 1218, 1219, 738, 1118, 1223, 1224, 775, 779, 1053.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 28, 1863.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	100	100 Bruns. C. L. C.	5⅜
10,500 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	101⅜	50 Minnesota Min. Co.	102⅝
2,000 do.	101⅝	200 Canton Co.	25¾
5,000 U. S. 6s, '65	99	260 do. b30	26
40,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup	99⅝	50 do.	25⅝
20,000 Treas. 7.3.10 p. ct. Notes, Oct. & Apl.	104⅜	100 do.	25⅝
17,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	98	100 do. s5	25⅝
1,000 do.	98⅛	150 Pacific M. S. Co.	167
5,000 do.	99⅛	175 do. s30	166⅜
15,000 do. Nov.	99⅛	250 do.	167⅜
5,000 do. Dec.	98⅛	50 do. s30	167
7,000 U. S. D. Nts.	172	100 do.	167⅜
2,000 Virginia State 6s	69¾	300 do.	168
500 do.	68	258 do.	167⅞
1,000 N. C. St. 6s.	78	100 do. s20	167⅜
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.	65	107 N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, ls. to Ill. & St. J. R.	90	30 do.	118⅝
5,000 Erie 4th M. Bs.	111	25 Hud. Riv. R.	97¾
2,000 Erie 5th M. B. b60	109	200 do. b30	97⅝
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, Con. 1st M. S. F. B.	130¾	200 do.	97⅝
2,000 do.	130	40 Harlem R.	36
1,000 Mich. So. S. Fd.	112¾	400 do.	36¼
10,000 do.	113	25 Har. R. Pref.	76¾
10,000 Al. & T. H. In B.	82	100 do.	76⅜
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	42	200 do. s30	76⅝
2,000 do.	41⅜	400 do.	60⅞
5,000 Han. & St. J. 1st m.	71	65 Panama R.	192
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	106⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts R.	68⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.	92	200 do.	68⅝
12,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	72	300 do. b3	68⅝
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st ext.	115	200 do. b30	68⅝
3,000 do.	114⅜	100 Galena & Chi. s15	93
3,000 do.	114⅜	100 do. b30	93⅜
1,000 Gal. & C. 2d M.	112⅜	2000 Clev. & Tol. R.	94⅜
5,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F.	112	300 do. s15	94
6,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	76⅜	200 do. s30	93⅞
1,000 Cl. & Pitts. 3d m.	104	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	93⅜
3,000 do.	103⅜	200 do.	93⅝
2,000 Clev. & P. 4th m.	81⅜	30 do.	93⅝
23,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	80	100 Ind. & Cin. R.	75
20 Union Bank	108	43 New-Jersey R.	159
7 Bank of America	113	32 New-Jersey Cen. R	175
55 Bank of Commerce	96	300 Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. R	65
9 Amer. Ex. Bank	98	300 do. s30	65
51 Park Bank	125	50 do. b30	65⅜
50 Bank of St. of N. Y.	95	100 do.	65¼
48 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	131	9 Chic. & N. W. R.	17
100 Cary Imp. Co.	11	200 do.	17⅛
10,000 Amer. Gold	171⅛	200 do. b60	17⅜
80,000 do.	171⅛		
15,000 do. s10	171⅜		
110,000 do.	171⅞		
10,000 do. s10	171⅞		
2,000 do. b10	172		
120,000 do.	172		
100,000 do. b10	172⅛		
5,000 do. b60	173⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	99⅛	100 Cumb. Coal Pref'd	19
40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	100	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅝
1,000 do.	99⅛	50 do.	118⅜
5,000 do.	99⅞	100 Erie Railway	77⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	96½	250 do.	77⅜
10,000 do.	96¾	50 do. s30	77⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	103	200 do. s30	77⅝
6,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes, Oct. & Apl.	104⅜	150 do.	77⅞
13,000 do. Feb. & Aug.	104⅜	100 do. b3	78
45,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98⅜	200 do. s60	77⅝
10,000 do.	98⅛	200 do. b30	78
650 U. S. D. Nts.	172	100 Hud. River R. b30	97⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	62⅜	100 do.	97⅜
2,000 do.	63	300 do.	97
6,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	120	200 Reading R.	92
5,000 Mo. State 6s	64¾	500 Harlem R.	36
5,000 Erie 4th M. B.	111⅜	500 do.	35¾
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	42	200 Harlem R. Pref.	76¾
1,000 Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	110⅜	250 M. S. & N. I. R.	60⅝
80 Metropolitan Bank	103⅜	200 do.	60¾
25 Bank of St. of N. Y.	95	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	104⅜
100,000 Amer. Gold	171⅜	60 Panama R.	191
10,000 do.	171⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R. S.	86⅜
125,000 do.	171¾	200 do.	92⅛
10,000 do. b30	172⅜	300 Clev. & Pitts. R.	69
10,000 do. s30	171⅜	400 do.	68⅞
10,000 do. s10	171⅜	300 do.	68⅞
100 Canton Company	26	100 do.	68⅜
50 do.	25¾	38 Gal. & Chi. R.	93
250 Pac. Mail S. Co.	167⅜	1000 Clev. & Tol. R.	93⅜
550 do.	167¾	500 do. b10	94¼
100 do. b30	168	50 Chic. & R. I. R. b10	93
100 do. s60	166⅜	700 P., F. W. & C. R.	63
100 do. s30	167	500 do.	62¾
100 do. s60	166	100 C., B. & Q. Rd.	107
50 do. s30	166	7 Chi. & N. W. R.	16
50 do.	167⅛	100 do.	16⅜
100 do. s60	165¾	50 Alt. & T. H. B.	33

MONDAY, March 2—A. M.

The past week was one of unusual excitement in financial affairs, owing to the non-completion of the Loan and Banking bills in Congress. The former was reported substantially complete on Thursday night, wanting only the Eighth Section taxing Bank Circulation and Deposits. This was also agreed upon on Saturday, and the Loan bill is now published in all its details. Bank Circulation, up to a certain scale of capital, is taxed *one per cent.* per annum, and over that scale *two per cent.* per annum, and all Deposits, except Deposits in Banks for Savings, are taxed *a quarter of one per cent.* per annum. The Free Banking bill, it is understood, was approved by the President early in the week, and the Loan bill, if not signed on Saturday night, will be to-day. While the adjustment of the bill was pending between the two Houses, the speculators in Gold coin, a large party of whom operate by telegraph from Washington, and, perhaps, from Baltimore, ran up the price suddenly from 162 to 174 ₱ cent. on the confident calculation that $300,000,000 of United States Notes of legal tender, absolute, would be retained in the Third Section, but this being defeated in the House by the close vote of 71 to 69, and the bill otherwise adjusted to the views and the most ample discretionary authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, there was a partial reaction to 169½ ₱ cent. on Friday morning. But subsequent influences were acted upon by speculative buyers, the chief of which were persistent rumors from the same party at or near the Capital and their confederates here, of disaster to the National army before Vicksburgh and of French recognition of the Southern Confederacy. These were also assisted by certain extravagant interpretations of the legal tender issues, not actual but contingent, under the bill, which are indulged as much, perhaps, to stimulate a further inflation in fancy Stock values, as to help the speculators in Gold Coin. The movements of the Secretary, immediately after the adjournment of Congress on Tuesday night, will doubtless put to rest all doubt as to his purposes under the bill. His views against and extreme reluctance to the further employment of United States Notes of Circulation, where Three-Year Notes and the new Funded Stocks, (placed completely in his control as to tenor and date as well as price,) are already well understood by all who have sought the information in the proper quarter. The Secretary is expected to be in this City by the close of the present week.

The high price of Exchange on Europe, regulated by the premium on Gold, continues to favor Export orders for Domestic Produce, and the clearances are again large for the week. The Import entries are quite moderate, but as now reported, do not include several steamer cargoes which were being entered and the duties paid at the Custom-house at the close of the week. A portion of the current duties are now paid in Gold Coin, the old issue of United States Notes for Custom-house dues, being so nearly exhausted as to make their value fully equal to Gold in the market. Indeed, on Saturday afternoon, they rated ½ ₱ cent. above Gold in consequence of certain *short* sales of the Notes made 30 or 60 days ago—on the mistaken calculation that Congress might alter the law—being about to mature. The rules of the Stock Exchange will not allow these contracts to be delivered in Gold Coin, except by consent of the buyer. The market for money is steady at 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers, and 5½ to 7 ₱ cent. on merchant paper. There is more ease of supply than early in February, and prime short paper is in request at low rates of discount. Exchange is about 188 on London with Gold at 171½ ₱ cent.

The speculative movements on the Stock Exchange, through the week, were occasionally consistent with the rapid appreciation in Gold Coin, but for the last few days the Railway Share List was dull, losing the advance which was made on the first rise in Gold from 162 to 174 ₱ cent. A foreign demand of a decided character, though not very large in amount, on two or three descriptions of Government Funded Stock, and a very active domestic inquiry for Treasury Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness, caused the National Securities to advance materially up to Saturday morning, when the sellers of 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 were more numerous, and prices gave way.

The Shares of the Pacific Mail underwent several violent changes during the week, on the occurrence of a large *short* line of 4,000 or 5,000 shares said to be for the same party in Washington who have made money by going *long* in Gold Coin, and through the same brokers. The price advanced 6 ₱ cent., after the source and cause of this movement were understood. The shares of the Panama Company have gone up 10 ₱ cent. The following is the

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	162@174@169¾@171¾
U. S. Notes for Customs	161⅝@172¼
U. S. 6 ₱ cents. 1881	99@102½@100⅜
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₱ cts	104@105@104⅜
New-York Central	118¾@120@118¾
New-York and Erie	76¾@80¾@78
Erie Preferred Shares	101⅜@102⅜@100⅜
Rock Island	93⅜@95@93⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	105⅜@104⅜
Michigan Southern	64¼@63¾@61
Michigan Central	96⅜@98@97
Toledo	95@96@94⅜
Galena	93¾@93⅞
Illinois Central	92⅜@94@93
Panama	182@192
Pacific Mail	162¾@167@161@167⅜
Missouris	65@64¾
Tennessees	62¾@62¾
Hudson River	97¾@99@97
Harlem Preferred	75½@77@76¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	70@68@71@69
Harlem Common	35¾@37@35¾

The first sales of Gold Coin early on Saturday were at 172¼@172¾; then down to 171¾, and at the First regular Board 171⅝ up to 172 ₱ cent. At the 1 o'clock Public Board 171¾. At the Second regular Board 171½@171¾, and finally at the 4 o'clock Public Board 171¾ ₱ cent. The business, though large, was not equal to that of Friday, nor was the excitement quite so great. The demand for Government Stocks fell off in the forenoon, and the Railway Share list was dull and lower. But after the English mail by the *Africa* was delivered, orders appeared in the afternoon for 5 ₱ cents. of 1874 and Erie Common shares, and the general market partially improved near the close of business. The following prices were made at the 4 o'clock Public Board:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	171¾	171¾	Harlem	35¼	35⅜
U. S. C. H. Notes	171¾	172¾	Harlem Pref.	74¾	76⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881	102	100⅜	Mich. Central	97	97
Tennessees	62¾	62¾	Mich. Southern	61¾	61
Missouris	65¾	64	Mich. Guarant'd	104¾	104¾
N. Y. Central	118¾	118¼	Illinois Central	93	93
Erie	78⅜	78	Pittsburgh	69¾	69
Erie Preferred	101¾	100⅜	Galena	93¾	93⅜
Hudson	97⅜	97	Rock Island	93¾	93⅜
Toledo	94¾	94¾	Treasury Certfs	98¾	98¾
Pacific Mail	167⅜	167⅜	7-30 Tr. Notes	105	104⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York

rom the latest London papers received by the *Africa*, to the 14th February:

American Stocks and Shares steady, with a moderate business. Virginia State Stock was negotiated at 45, leaving off 44 to 45. Atlantic and Great Western, New-York Section, was quiet at 69, eventually standing 68⅝ to 69⅜. Erie $100 Shares were steady at 44¼, and closed 44⅜ to 45⅜. Illinois Central were sustained at 76⅛ and 75⅜, the ultimate price being 75⅜ to 76⅛. The $100 Shares all paid were taken at 52, finally ranking 51 to 53.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 11th of February, gives the following results when compared with the previous week,

Rest	£3,365,439	Increase	£89,119
Public deposits	6,952,808	Increase	601,191
Other deposits	13,596,356	Increase	244,078

On the other side of the account:

Governm'nt securities	11,043,079	Increase	440,200
Other securities	19,148,327	Decrease	149,027
Notes unemployed	7,989,175	Increase	594,895

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,831,050, being a decrease of £239,495; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,070,651, showing an increase of £378,514 when compared with the preceding return.

The monthly return of the Bank of France, as made up to Thursday, the 12th of February, shows the following results, (the exchange taken at 25f. to the pound:)

Coin and Bullion		Increase	£860,000
Bills discounted		Decrease	2,800,000
Notes in circulation		Decrease	380,000
Private deposits		Decrease	1,050,000
Treasury deposits		Decrease	1,000,000
Advances on public securities		Decrease	1,080,000

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, last night (says the London *Mercantile Gazette*, of Feb. 14,) two resolutions of more than ordinary importance—one for effecting extensive changes in the Savings Bank system, the other for the reduction of the Tobacco Duties. Facilities are to be provided for winding up old Savings Banks, and for handing over the deposits to the Post-office Savings Banks, which establishments have been found to work extremely well. Mr. GLADSTONE also proposes to convert perpetual into terminable annuities, by aid of the funds belonging to the Post-office Banks—the permanent annuities to be of a lower denomination than those at present held—and the difference of value between the two into terminable annuities. As regards the Tobacco duties, Mr. GLADSTONE proposes to reduce the duty on cigars from 9s. 6d. to 5s., on snuff to 3s. 9d., and on other kinds of manufactured tobacco to 4s.; and he further proposes to authorize the conversion of unmanufactured tobacco in bond into cavendish or negrohead, subject to a lower rate of duty than such manufactured tobacco if imported. The Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipates a considerable increase to the revenue from these changes. His resolutions have been agreed to, but the bills founded upon them will, no doubt, give rise to considerable discussion.

The late advance in the minimum value of money by the Directors of the Bank of England, (says the same paper,) to 5 ₱ cent., has, fortunately for the country, been productive of the result aimed at—viz.: a great falling off in the demand for gold on foreign account. Within the last few days, several parcels of bullion have been disposed of to the bank, and although £60,000 has been withdrawn for Egypt, it is pretty generally anticipated that the stock will show a continuous increase for some time. From the circumstance that the Bank of France is in a much stronger position than it was at the commencement of the year, and that it is no longer necessary to purchase bullion to meet a heavy drain, we may safely assume that money in the discount market has seen its highest range for some time. Indeed, from the anxiety on the part of the Joint Stock Banks and discount houses to obtain long-dated paper at the quotations now current, it may be inferred that we shall, ere long, have a 4 per cent. rate for short first-class bills. At present the best commercial bills are readily discounted in Lombard-street as follows:

Per Cent.		Per Cent.
30 days	4½	4 months 5¼ to 5⅜
60 days	5⅛	6 months 5⅜ to 6
3 months	4⅞ to 5	

The above quotations are ⅛ to ¼ per cent. lower than they were toward the close of January, and indicate an immense amount of capital in the hands of the Banking community to meet the wants of Commerce, notwithstanding the Bank of England holds about two millions less gold than at the corresponding period of 1862.

The Loan Act Complete.

AN ACT to provide Ways and Means for the Support of the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding $300,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and $600,000,000 for the next fiscal year, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds, payable at the pleasure of the Government after such periods as may be fixed by the Secretary, not less than ten nor more than forty years from date, in coin, and of such denominations, not less than $50, as he may deem expedient, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable on bonds not exceeding $100 annually, and on all other bonds, semi-annually in coin; and he may, in his discretion, dispose of such bonds at any time, upon such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any of the certificates of indebtedness or deposit that may at any time be unpaid, or for any of the Treasury notes heretofore issued or which may be issued under the provisions of this act. And all the bonds and Treasury notes, or United States notes, issued under the provisions of this act, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority: *Provided*, That there shall be outstanding of bonds, Treasury notes, and United States notes, at any time, issued under the provisions of this act, no greater amount, altogether, than the sum of $900,000,000.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, $400,000,000 in Treasury notes, payable at the pleasure of the United States, or at such time or times, not exceeding three years from date, as may be found most beneficial to the public interest, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable at periods expressed on the face of said Treasury notes, and the interest on the said Treasury notes, and on certificates of indebtedness and deposit hereafter issued shall be paid in lawful money. The Treasury notes thus issued shall be of such denominations as the Secretary may direct, not less than $10, and may be disposed of on the best terms that can be obtained, or may be paid to any creditor of the United States willing to receive the same at par, and said Treasury notes may be made a legal tender to the same extent as United States notes for their face value, excluding interest, or they may be made exchangeable, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by the holder thereof, at the Treasury in the city of Washington, or at the office of any Assistant Treasurer or depositary designated for that purpose, for United States notes equal in amount to the Treasury notes offered for exchange, together with the interest accrued and due thereon at the date of interest payment next preceding such exchange; and in lieu of any amount of said Treasury notes thus exchanged or redeemed, or paid at maturity, the Secretary may issue an equal amount of other Treasury notes, and the Treasury notes so exchanged, redeemed or paid, shall be canceled and destroyed, as the Secretary may direct. In order to secure certain and prompt exchanges of United States notes for Treasury notes, when required as above provided, the Secretary shall have power to issue United States notes to the amount of $150,000,000, which may be used, if necessary, for such exchange, but no part of the United States notes authorized by this section, shall be issued for or applied to any other purpose than such exchange; and whenever any amount shall have been so issued and applied, the same shall be replaced as soon as practicable from the sale of Treasury notes for United States notes.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, if required by the exigencies of the public service, for the payment of the army and navy, and other creditors of the Government, to issue on the credit of the United States the sum of $510,000,000 of United States notes, including the amount of such notes heretofore authorized by the joint resolution approved January 17, 1863, in such form as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable to bearer, and of such denominations, not less than one dollar, as he may prescribe, which notes so issued shall be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt; and any of the said notes, when returned to the Treasury, may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public service may require. And in lieu of any of said notes, or any other United States notes, returned to the Treasury, and canceled or destroyed, there may be issued equal amounts of United States notes, such as are authorized by this act. And so much of the act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for other purposes, approved February 25, 1862, and of the act to authorize an additional issue of United States notes, and for other purposes, approved July 11, 1862, as restricts the negotiation of bonds to marked value is hereby repealed. And the holders of United States notes, issued under and by virtue of said acts, shall present the same for the purpose of exchanging the same for bonds, as therein provided, on or before the 1st day of July, 1863, and thereafter the right so to exchange the same shall cease and determine.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of postage and revenue stamps for fractional currency, and of fractional notes, commonly called postage currency, issued or to be issued, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue fractional notes of like amounts in such form as he may deem expedient, and may provide for the engraving, preparation, and issue thereof in the Treasury Department building. And all such notes issued shall be exchangeable by the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries for United States notes, in sums not less than $3, and shall be receivable for postage and revenue stamps, and also in payment of any dues to the United States less than $5, except duties on imports, and shall be redeemed, on presentation at the Treasury of the United States, in such sums and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. *Provided*, That the whole amount of fractional currency issued, including postage and revenue stamps issued as currency, shall not exceed $50,000,000.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive deposits of gold coin or bullion with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than $20, and to issue certificates therefor, in denominations of not less than $20 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin and bullion deposited for or representing the certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. And certificates representing coin in the Treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, which certificates, together with those issued for coin and bullion deposited, shall not at any time exceed 20 per centum beyond the amount coin and bullion in the Treasury, shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the coupon or registered bonds, Treasury notes and United States notes, authorized by this act, shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall have printed upon them such statements, showing the amount of accrued or accruing interest, the character of the notes, and the penalties or punishment for altering or counterfeiting them, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and shall bear the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer of the United States, and the Register of the Treasury; and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made, under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers, and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint for that purpose. And all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and reënacted.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all banks, associations, corporations or individuals, issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency shall be subject to and pay a duty of one per centum each half-year, from and after April 1, 1863, upon the average amount of circulation or bills as currency issued beyond the amount hereinafter named; that is to say, banks, associations, corporations, or individuals having a capital of not over one hundred thousand dollars, ninety per centum thereof; over one hundred thousand and not over two hundred thousand dollars, eighty per centum thereof; over two hundred thousand and not over three hundred thousand dollars, seventy per centum thereof; over three hundred thousand and not over five hundred thousand dollars, sixty per centum thereof; over five hundred thousand and not over one million of dollars, fifty per centum thereof; over one million and not over a million and a half dollars, forty per centum thereof; over a million and a half and not over two millions of dollars, thirty per centum thereof, and over two millions of dollars, twenty-five per centum thereof. In the case of banks with branches, the duty herein provided for shall be imposed upon the circulation of the notes or bills of such branches severally, and not upon the aggregate circulation of all; and the amount of capital of each branch shall be considered to be the amount allotted or used by such branch; and all such banks, associations or corporations and individuals shall also be subject to pay a duty of one-half per centum each half year from and after April 1, 1863, upon the average amount of notes or bills, not otherwise herein taxed and outstanding as currency during the six months next preceding the return herein provided for, and the rate or tax duty imposed on the circulation of the associations organized under the "Act to provide a national currency, &c.," shall be the same as is herein imposed on the circulation of all banks, associations, corporations and individuals, but shall be assessed and collected as required by said act. All banks, associations or corporations, and individuals, issuing or reissuing notes or bills for circulation as currency, etc., after April 1, 1863, in sums representing any fractional part of a dollar, shall be subject to and pay a duty of five per centum, each half year thereafter, upon the amount of such fractional notes or bills so issued. Associations, corporations and individuals, and all banks receiving deposits of money subject to payment in checks or drafts, except Savings Institutions, shall be subject to a duty of one-eighth of one per centum, each half year, from and after April 1, 1863, on the average amount of such deposits beyond the average amount of their circulating notes or bills lawfully issued and outstanding as currency, and a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the first day of October, 1863, and each six months thereafter, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the amount of duties accrued, or which should accrue on the amount of fractional note circulation, and an average amount of all other circulation and deposits for the six months next preceding. And there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration, under oath or affirmation, to be made in form and manner as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the President or some other proper officer of said bank, association, corporation, or individual, respectively, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties which have accrued, or which should accrue, and not accounted for, and for any default in the delivery of such list or return, with such declaration annexed, the bank, association, corporation, or individual making such default, shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of $500. And such bank, association, corporation, or individual shall, upon rendering the list or return as aforesaid, pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the amount of the duties due on such list or return, and in default thereof shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of $500; and in case of neglect or refusal to make such list or return as aforesaid, or to pay the duties as aforesaid, for the space of thirty days after the time when said list should have been made or rendered, or when said duties shall have become due and payable, the assesment and collection shall be made according to the general provisions prescribed in an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to prevent and punish counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations of the bonds, notes and fractional currency authorized to be issued by this act, all the provisions of the sixth and seventh sections of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the bonds, notes and fractional currency hereby authorized to be issued, in like manner as if the said sixth and seventh sections were hereby adopted as additional sections to this act. And the provisions and penalties of said sixth and seventh sections shall extend and apply to all persons who shall imitate, counterfeit, make, or sell any paper such as that used, or provided to be used, for the fractional notes prepared, or to be prepared, in the Treasury Department building, and to all officials of the Treasury Department engaged in engraving and preparing the bonds, notes and fractional currency hereby authorized to be issued, and to all official and unofficial persons in any manner employed under the provisions of this act. And the sum of $600,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 24 bbls. Ashes, 9,766 bbls. Flour, 184 bbls. and 1,237 bags Corn Meal, 1,383 bushels Wheat, 4,758 bushels Corn, 5,600 bushels Rye, 3,094 bushels Barley, 14,847 bushels Oats, 568 bushels Malt, 9,849 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,843 bbls. Whiskv.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 35 bbls., at $8 62½@8 75 for Pots, and $9@$9 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—With light supplies and a more active trade demand, prices steadily favor sellers. We now quote: Men's kip and thick boots, $1 75@$3; Men's calf pegged boots, $2 37@$3 75; Men's calf channel and sewed, $4@$5 50; Men's calf pegged Balmorals and Congress gaiters, $2 75@$3 25; Men's calf sewed and channel Balmorals and Congress gaiters, $2 25@$3; Men's calf pegged brogans and Oxford ties, $1 25@$1 75; Men's kip and best pegged brogans and Oxford ties, $1 15@$1 45; Men's split unbound and L. and B. brogans, $1 10@$1 25; Ladies' lasting Congress gaiters, heeled, $1 10@$1 80; Ladies' kid and goat Balmorals, heeled, $1 37@$2 50; Ladies' kid and goat boots, pegged and nailed, $1@$1 25; Women's calf, kip and buff Balmorals, $1@$1 27; Women's calf, kip and buff boots, 85c.@$1 15; Boys' kip and thick boots, $1 75@$2 25; Boys' calf and buff Balmorals, $1 25@$1 50; Boys' calf and buff brogans, 95c.@$1 15; Boys' kip and split brogans, 85c.@$1 15; Youths' kip and thick boots, $1 25@$1 62; Youths' calf, kip and buff Balmorals, 80c.@$1; Youths' kip, buff and split brogans, 60c.@85c.; Misses' goat, kid and calf Balmorals, 85c.@$1 10; Misses' goat, kid and calf boots, 70c.@80c.; Misses' lasting Balmorals and gaiters, $1@$1 35; Children's goat, kid, calf and kip Balmorals, 55c.@80c.; Children's goat, kid, calf and kip boots, 50c.@60c.; Children's lasting kid fancy boots of all kinds, 28c.@60c. ₱ pair. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "The jobbing trade in Boots and Shoes has improved; and, as the tendency of prices is decidedly upward, those dealers who were fortunate enough to secure desirable stocks early in the season are driving a very profitable business. But to go into the market at the present time, and buy for the purpose of reselling to advantage, is out of the question. Indeed, stocks cannot be replaced at present current rates, and when the seasonable trade fairly sets in an advance in prices may be considered inevitable. Contracts for army work are offering, but manufacturers are rather indifferent as to bidding, as they already have their hands full, and have heretofore been bitten in their dealings with Government by taking jobs too low."

COTTON—Has been inactive at 89c.@90c. for Middling, ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Logwood has been in good request, especially Jamaica and St. Domingo, at $23@$24 ₱ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and wanted, at $5 25@@$5 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel readily command $11 50@$14 50 for No. 1, $8 25@$9 50 for No. 2, and $5 50@$7 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are selling freely at $3 50@$5 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are in fair demand, at 30c.@32c. for Scaled, and 25c.@27c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton have been more sought after, and have advanced $1@$1 95 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails today for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, prices of which favor sellers. The reported sales since our last comprise 11,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $7 10@$7 50; poor to choice extra State at $7 65@$8 10, chiefly at $7 50@$7 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $8@$8 10 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 10	@$7 50
Extra State	7 65	@ 8 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	8 00	@ 8 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	8 15	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	8 15	@ 9 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	8 10	@10 50

Southern Flour is in rather more request at uniform prices; sales 1,720 bbls., at $7 75@$8 25 for poor to good superfine; $8 30@$9 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 75@$10 75 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in more demand to-day; sales 850 bbls. Extra, at $7 75@$9 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 66@$5 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $5 for MARSH's Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted more attention and been quoted firmer, to-day. Sales, since our last, 87,500 bushels, including White Western, at $1 95@$1 96; Amber Western, at $1 79@$1 82; Red Western, (Winter) at $1 73@$1 78; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 72@$1 75; Milwaukee Club, at $1 62@$1 72; Chicago Spring, at $1 43@$1 61; and Amber State, part choice, at $1 85½ ₱ bushel. Corn is in brisk demand at firmer prices. Sales, since our last, 184,000 bushels, at 97c.@99c. for shipping Mixed Western; 94c.@96c. for Eastern do.; 87c.@94c. for Unsound, and $1 for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is in request, at $1 10@$1 15, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales 8,200 bushels. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 78c.@80c.; Western, at 78c.@81c.; State, at 80c.@82c., ₱ bushel. Barley is inquired for at $1 45@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 3,400 bushels.

HAY—North River is in fair demand, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue salable and steady at 21c.@29c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been more active and firmer, with receipts of 13,371 hides, and sales of 85,600 hides during the week. The sales, according to Messrs. WIZEL & WEIDENBEIN, include 15,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lb., 31c.@32c. cash, usual selection; 14,500 Buenos Ayres, 25 lb., 31c.@33c. cash, usual selection; 3,000 Monte Video, 21 lb, 30½c. cash, usual selection; 12,300 Rio Grande, part to arrive, 21@22 lb., 29½c.@30½c., cash, usual selection; 3,700 Orinoco, 21 lb, on private terms; 7,500 Porto Cabello, 22 lb., 26c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,300 Aspinwall, 21 lb., on private terms; 800 Sandwich Island, dry salted, 29 lb., 23½c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 West Indies, dry salted, 20 lb., on private terms; 17,000 Gambia and Bissau, part to arrive, 10 lb., part 27c., cash, usual selection; 3,300 Country Slaughter, 50@70 lb., 11c.@11½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 5,000 City Slaughter, 70@80 lb., 11c.@11½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 222,800 dry Hides, 1,000 wet-salted ditto. The stock includes 100,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 43,000 Rio Grande; 9,000 California, &c.; 12,000 Orinoco; 20,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 500 Maracaibo; 2,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican; 800 Tampico and Matamoras; 2,000 Chilian and Peruvian; 3,000 Minas, Para and Maranham; 6,500 Aspinwall and San Juan; 8,500 Savanilla and Bogota; 11,000 Bahia and Pernambuco; 4,000 West Indies; 1,000 wet-salted California. Stocks at other ports: At Boston, 57,300 Hides and 1,469 bales ditto; at Philadelphia, 4,000 Hides.

IRON—Has been more sought after, at rising prices, including Pig, at $39@$40 for Scotch, and $35 50@$36 50 for No. 1 American, ₱ ton. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says: "Iron is wanted at fully former rates, but most makers are sold up, and the sales are chiefly to go West, including about 2,000 tons Anthracite, in lots, delivered here, at $34@$35 for No. 1, $33 for No. 2, and $30@$32 for No. 3, cash and 4 months. Scotch Pig is held above the views of buyers, and firm. Manufactured Iron is active, and prices tend upward."

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. review thus: "During the early part of the week there was no noticeable change in the market for Hemlock Sole, there being a fair business done at old prices, principally on orders. The public sale on Thursday attracted a respectable company of buyers, the bidding was spirited, and the stock offered all sold, at prices about ½c.@1c. higher than those previously obtainable in the open market. Since the sale the demand has been active, and quite large sales have been made, the market closing buoyant and strong. We advance our quotations 1c.@1½c. on all descriptions, the trade generally holding their stocks firmly at our outside figures. From the tanneries the receipts have been only moderate, and the stock has somewhat diminished. For Oak Sole the market is active and firm at full and improving prices, with but a light stock on hand. Upper in the Rough is also in active request at firm prices." We quote: SOLE—Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 33c.@36c., cash; Oak, slaughter and salted good middle, 35c.@38c., cash; Oak, slaughter and salted good heavy, 35c.@38c., cash; Oak, light cropped, good, 41c.@42c., cash; Oak, middle cropped, good, 42c.@44c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 30½c.@31c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 31c.@32c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 30½c.@31½c., cash; Hemlock, California, good light, 28½c.@30c., cash; Hemlock, California, good middle, 31c.@32c., cash; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 30c.@31½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 28½c.@29c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 29½c.@30½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 28½c.@29½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 26½c.@29c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 18c.@20c., cash; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 31c.@34c., cash; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales 1,050 bbls. New-Orleans, at 45c.@56c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico, at 48c.; and 350 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 43c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Were in good request, including Crude Whale, at $1 02½@$1 05; Crude Sperm, at $1 80@$1 82, and Linseed at $1 75@$1 76 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in lively request at $14 75@$14 87½ for old Mess, $17@$17 12½ for new Mess; $16 25@$16 50 for Prime Mess; and $11 75@$14 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales 6,800 bbls. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 7½c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in active request at 7¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Sales 3,400 boxes. Lard favors sellers; sales 8,400 tcs. and bbls., at 11¾c.@12¾c., ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet, sales since our last, 315 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 ₱ bbl.; sales 70 bbls. Butter is in good demand to-day, at 18c.@23c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@29c. for common to very choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair request, at 12c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 50 tcs. and bbls. Carolina at $9, and 60 bags East India at $8 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales here to-day 630 bags Clover at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.; and in Philadelphia, during the week, 3,000 bushels do. at $6 50@$7 25 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 453 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11c.@14c., the latter rate for clarified; Cuba at 10¾c.@11¾c., and Melado at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Deer are quiet, owing, partly, to the high prices asked. Sales, 2,000 lbs. Mangostura, on private terms. Goat have been actively sought after, and sales have been made of 11,000 Cape Good Hope, at 52½c.@54c., cash, and 10,000 Curacoa, at 50c.@52½c., 4 months credit.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 125,000 lbs., at 13c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been in more demand, at a further advance of 5c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 750 bbls., in lots, at 51c.@53c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been very brisk during the past week the demand from the trade speculators and manufacturers having been animated, and prices favored sellers decidedly. The reported sales here comprised 225,000 lbs. domestic, chiefly fleece, at from 80c.@90c.; 150 bales California, at from 48c.@63½c.; 50 bales Cordova, at 50c.; 100,000 lbs. East India at 45c.; 700 bales Cape and the Islands, part 45c.@50c., the latter an extreme price for choice; 350 bales Mestiza at 35c.@40c., and 1,000 bales Mediterranean on private terms ₱ lb.... In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales have been made of 350,000 lbs. at 78c.@90c., domestic, including large lots of fine fleece at 87½c., and super and extra pulled at 87½c.@90c.; 100,000 lbs. California at 52c.@55c. ₱ lb., and 680 bales Mediterranean, South American and Cape in the range of quotations.... In Philadelphia the sales reached 200,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at from 82c.@$1, chiefly at 85c.@90c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate to-day at about previous rates. For Liverpool—400 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; 35,000 bushels Grain, in ship's bags, at 7d. @7½d. ₱ bushel; 20 tons Oil, at 35s. ₱ ton; 500 tcs. Beef, at 6s. ₱ tc.; 1,300 pkgs. Provisions, at 22s. 6d.@32s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 60s. @70s. by steamer; 500 bags Clover Seed, by steamer, at 80s. ₱ ton. For London—500 tcs. Beef on private terms; 300 boxes Bacon and 300 boxes Spermaceti, at 35s. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: An Austrian brig, 220 tons, to Bordeaux, Provisions, &c., at 42s. 6d.; a ship, 1,046 tons, to Dublin, 25s. ₱ ton; an Austrian bark, 450 tons, to Cardiff, 20,000 Wheat, 10¼d. in bulk, and 300 Flour, 3s. 6d.; a British bark, 331 tons, Llanelly, Wales, 17,000 Wheat, 11d.; an Italian bark, 360 tons, to Genoa, ($3,000; a brig, 297 tons, from Philadelphia to St. Thomas, Coal, $8; a British schooner, 175 tons, to Kingston, Jamaica, 90c.; a British brig, 200 tons, to St. Pierre, 80c.; one 176 tons, to St. John, P. R., and back, $2,500 ($1,000 in gold); one, 283 tons, from Boston to Havana, $2,000; one 162 tons, to St. Jago and back, $2,000; a British schooner, 173 tons, same voyage, $2,000; a bark, 325 tons, to Cardenas and back, Sugar, 40c.; one, 282 tons, to Sagua and back, 42½c.; a bark, from Palermo to United States, a schooner, 100 tons, to Rio Grande, and a bark, 455 tons, to Cardenas and back, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA:

Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 7	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Mar. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Mar. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 1	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 8 A. M., 1:45 P. M. 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF J. H. BRUNDAGE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. H. BRUNDAGE, Jr.
J. H. CUTHBERT.
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Jr.

NEW-YORK, 28th February, 1863.

This is to certify that we, whose names are undersigned, have formed a limited partnership, and,

1st. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CUTHBERT & CUNNINGHAM.

2d. That the general nature of the business to be transacted by such partnership is that of distilling and dealing in alcohol and oils.

3d. The names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership, and their respective places of residence, are as follows, viz.:

John H. Cuthbert, who is a general partner, and resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, and contributes thirty thousand dollars capital to the common stock.

Joseph H. Cunningham, Jr., who is a general partner, and resides in the same place, and contributes thirty thousand dollars capital to the common stock; and James H. Brundage, Jr., who is a special partner, and resides in the same place.

4th. That the said James H. Brundage, Jr., has contributed fifty thousand dollars, in cash, as capital to the common stock of said partnership.

5th. That said partnership is to commence on the 28th day of February, 1863, and is to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1868.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 28th day of February, A. D., 1863.

J. H. BRUNDAGE, Jr.
J. H. CUTHBERT.
J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Jr.

NEW-YORK, 28th February, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SIMMONS & TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, THOS. S. SIMMONS has purchased the interest of Theo. B. Taylor and Simeon Simmons, and will sign in settlement of the business of the late firm.

THOS. S. SIMMONS,
THEO. B. TAYLOR,
SIMEON SIMMONS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of SIMMONS, RUTTER & CO., as successors of the late firm of Simmons & Taylor, for conducting the leather and boot and shoe finding business, and also in connection therewith, the manufacture and sale of morocco and linings of every description, at the old stand, Nos. 8 and 10 Ferry-st.

THOS. S. SIMMONS,
WM. RUTTER,
(late of the firm of John Just & Rutter,)
SIMEON SIMMONS.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—DRS. MAURER & FULLER have entered into partnership, under the firm of MAURER & FULLER, and will continue the practice as physicians and druggists, at No. 23 Chambers-street; also at No. 50 Centre-st., and No. 511 Pearl-st.

JOHN MAURER, M. D.
WILLIAM H. FULLER, M. D.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

THEO. B. TAYLOR—OF THE LATE FIRM OF Simmons & Taylor, has this day established himself as an Importer and Dealer in Boot and Shoe Findings, Calf Skins, Sole Leather, &c., &c., at No. 36 Spruce-st., up stairs.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

MR. BENSON VANVLIET IS THIS DAY admitted as a partner in our firm.

LOCKWOOD & NORRIS.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—LUCIE D'ARVILLE; OR, A WIFE'S TRIALS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS—LADIES BEWARE.

WALLACK'S—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—YOUTHFUL QUEEN.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE WAR, THE MISSISSIPPI, THE OHIO AND THE MISSOURI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SATANELLA: OR, THE POWER OF LOVE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COM. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours. RAOUL; OR, THE WRECK OF LIFE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway.)—WEIR'S PICTURE, "TAKING THE VEIL."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from Port Royal to the 25th of February, by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Arago*. Preparations for the movement against the enemy were still in progress. All the iron-clads, excepting two, had arrived. The misunderstanding relative to Gen. FOSTER'S forces had been arranged, and no more difficulty was apprehended. The troops taken into the Department of Gen. FOSTER were to be under Gen. HUNTER'S command. Our correspondent gives an account of the arrest of a dangerous rebel spy at Port Royal, who went there from New-York in the *Arago* on her last trip.

A private letter from Port Royal makes the following curious statement: "Gen. FOSTER took a Captain and thirty men from the Tenth Connecticut, just before he went North, and made a reconnoissance. They entered Bull's Bay, north of Charleston harbor, and landing there, marched through the enemy's pickets to within full sight of Charleston, and even to within view of Fort Sumter, at about a mile and three quarters distant—so near that the officers from the parapet of the fort could see them. They returned unharmed, and think there is every reason to believe a successful attack can be made upon the Babylon of rebeldom from a quarter deemed unassailable."

An affair occurred on the 25th ult., in the Valley of the Shenandoah, which was, to say the least, unfortunate. A rebel cavalry scout having come within our lines on the Strasburgh road and captured a few of our men, pursuit was made by a party of our cavalry, which was pushed, contrary to orders, beyond Woodstock. Here our men were surprised by a charge of rebel cavalry and routed. In a race of some twenty miles, some two hundred of them were killed or captured.

Our advices from the vicinity of Vicksburgh are as late as the 23d ult. The expedition through Yazoo had penetrated to Moon Lake on the 22d. Beyond that point, toward the Coldwater River, the rebels had temporarily obstructed the channel by felling trees, &c., but it would soon be cleared out. A skirmish took place there recently between a detachment of the Fifth Illinois cavalry and a party of mounted rebels, in which the latter were routed with the loss of six killed, several wounded, and twenty-six captured.

Deserters from Gen. BRAGG'S rebel army pass through Louisville daily. They make their escape and report to Federal authorities at Memphis, who furnish the transportation to Louisville and to other points northward.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a resolution was adopted asking information of the Secretary of the Navy as to whether any officer of the Government has liberated prisoners captured by any naval officer, and restored captured property, on payment of money or other valuable consideration. A bill was introduced to pay for arming loyal citizen-troops organized in insurrectionary districts. The bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a State Government was postponed. The Conscription bill, as it came from the House, was then considered. During the proceedings Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Conference on the Ways and Means bill, made a report relative to the Bank tax, which was concurred in. It provides for a tax of one per cent. on all circulation below the scale proposed by the House, two per cent. on all above, and one-fourth of one per cent. on deposits. A report was made from the Committee on Foreign Relations, regarding the question of foreign mediation. The report was unanimous, and deprecates any interference whatever, by any foreign nation, in our national difficulties. A bill was introduced for the purchase of the Stevens Battery. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Postal Reform bill was agreed to. The debate on the Conscription bill was continued at great length. The amendments of the House were finally agreed to, and the Senate, at 12½ o'clock, adjourned.

In the House, the Committee on Elections made an unfavorable report on the credentials of ALVIN HAWKINS, claiming a seat for the Ninth District of Tennessee. The report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreements on the bill increasing the number of Generals, was agreed to. The report provides for thirty Major-Generals and seventy-five Brigadiers. The report of the Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill amendments, was considered, and the bill, as amended, finally passed. It retains the clause taxing sales of gold and silver coin. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to; also the report of the Committee of Conference on the Postal Reform bill; also the report of the Committee of Conference on the Loan bill. During the evening session the House was in Committee of the Whole on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, but the debate took a very wide range, including in its scope the Battle of Fair Oaks and other equally relevant subjects. The House did not adjourn until 12½ o'clock.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate on Saturday, petitions were presented for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson. A bill was introduced providing payment of interest on canal drafts issued since 1860, and another to extend contracts for canal repairs. A bill was also introduced to repeal the New-York School Library act. Bills were then considered in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment.

In the Assembly, a bill was introduced to abolish the office of Canal Appraisers, and to extend the powers and duties of the Canal Commissioners. No other business of importance was done.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Africa*, we have received advices from Europe to the 15th inst., two days later. The news is not specially important. Nothing new relating to the American question had been developed. The address prepared by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in response to the contributions for the relief of the distress, received by the ship *George Griswold*, from New-York, was to be publicly presented to the Commander of that vessel, in the Concert Room of St. George's Hall, on the 16th of February. Some of the leading men of Liverpool were expected to take part in the proceedings, and a gratifying demonstration was looked for. The Liverpool mass meeting for the adoption of an address in support of President's LINCOLN'S emancipation policy was to be held at the Amphitheatre in that town on the 19th of February. The Polish insurrection appears to be assuming more and more formidable proportions. A band of 2,000 insurgents had occupied Dibienka, upon the frontier of Dublin. The statement that the insurgents under LANGKEWEIZ had suffered considerable losses proved exaggerated. His chief force, consisting of 5,000 men, was posted in the mountains of Krzyz. The Austrian Government had prohibited the exportation and carriage of arms and warlike stores across the frontier to Prussia. The Russian and Prussian Government showed great irritation against the Austrian Press on account of the sympathy it was manifesting for the Poles. It is stated that the Poles have intercepted letters to the Russian Ambassador at Berlin and Paris, accusing Austria of encouraging the Poles in their insurrection. It is also stated that the Poles have intercepted letters from the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, stating his intention to pursue the same course of action he has hitherto pursued in the government of Poland. A Convention between Prussia and Russia, in reference to the Polish insurrection, was signed on the 8th inst. In the Liverpool Cotton market prices were without change. There was very little business doing in Breadstuffs, and Provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 92¼@93.

There is great mortality among the rebel prisoners brought to Chicago from the Southwest. Nearly one hundred (93) died within the past week. They were in a wretched condition when they arrived, nearly one thousand being under the Surgeon's care. The diseases are those induced by want and exposure in the rebel camps, being principally typhoid fever, pneumonia, and other affections of the lungs and throat. All the Surgeons, both Union and rebel, have their hands full. The hospitals are all crowded, but the barracks are comfortable.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Saturday, a report was adopted protesting against the passage of the bill now pending before Congress, to prevent and punish frauds upon the revenue. The objections to the bill are that it would be highly inconvenient, and, in some cases, ruinous to merchants, and might lead to gross abuses and injustice.

The Second Regiment of New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. BAILEY commanding, reached here yesterday, en route from the Army of the Potomac for the Granite State, to recruit. They left home with one thousand men, and return with only three hundred.

The price of Gold Coin on Saturday left off at 171¾ ℔ cent.; Exchange, 188; Erie Shares, 78; Government 6 ℔ cents., 100¼; the market steady at the close.

Breadstuffs were in more demand on Saturday, and prices favored sellers. Heavy sales of Provisions were reported, chiefly hog products, at generally buoyant rates. Groceries were moderately inquired for, as also were Whisky, Candles, Hops, Clover Seed and Tobacco. Fruits, Hides, Fish, Tallow, Oils, Wool and Fire Crackers were in lively request, and advancing. Cotton was selling slowly, at drooping figures. Hay was salable and steady. The Freight engagements were restricted. There were 468 vessels of all classes in port.

The Hour of Action.

Without meaning to speak with the slightest disrespect of Congress, whose sessions will close day after to-morrow, we do, nevertheless, congratulate the country that its labors are about ended, and that Washington will soon be freed from the presence of lawmakers. It is not because of anything that Congress has done or left undone that we have this feeling in regard to its adjournment. We will assume that our representatives have acted with fidelity and discretion, and that the country will hold them in respectful remembrance. But there is a time for all things, according to the preacher. There is a time to make laws and a time to enforce them.

While Congress is in session, making laws, it is hardly practicable for war to be waged with that undivided attention and energy necessary for success. The Executive of the nation is, by the Constitution, part of the law-making power. The War, the Navy and the Treasury Departments, whose whole capacities are taxed while hostilities are waged, are but parts of the Executive branch of Government, and, as such, involved in the national legislation. With measures pending in Congress affecting the business transacted in the various Departments of the Government—lessening, increasing or changing the duties imposed on the several Secretaries—depending on information to be obtained from Department reports for proper legislation—it is impossible that Cabinet Ministers, any more than the President, can devote to a raging war the single and unceasing vigil that its terrible dangers and incalculable results demand.

And if the presence and legislation of Congress itself were not enough to absorb the attention of the Executive and prevent the efficient conduct of war, the many thousands of visitors to the Federal Capital whom interest in public and private legislation brings thither, contribute a great influence toward paralysing the Executive and confining its attention to local, personal, and too often trivial matters. That our Government is democratic, and that every citizen has an interest in its rulers and a right to approach them, is a happy fact, as we are all willing enough to boast. But that in time of war there is a limit to popular intrusion upon, and interference with the time of officers who are interested with the direction of great affairs—which limit the present Administration has not clearly ascertained and required to be observed,—every intelligent person who has visited Washington during the war, has found out. The crowds that gather about the halls of Congress, besiege the President and his Secretaries as well. And the receptions that must be accorded and the "borings" that must be endured, are enough to give every prominent officer of the Government a daily headache, even if there were no gigantic, malignant, and heart-sinking rebellion to be considered.

It is to be hoped that the adjournment of Congress will relieve the Administration both of the legitimate and of the needless pressure which the process of legislation has occasioned. Now that the laws are made, let them be enforced. The President lays aside, in the absence of Congress, his constitutional character as part of the law-making power, and assumes his highest and distinctive prerogative as Executive of the Nation, charged to see the laws faithfully executed. And in order to execute the laws for the suppression of the rebellion, he is obliged to use the power the Constitution clothes him with as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. Let it be used with the terrible earnestness that marks our foe.

Shall we not have quick warlike work now? From March 4 until December, the President and his Secretaries have nothing to do but to put armies in the field and push traitors to the wall. Will we not hear from Vicksburgh after Congress adjourns? Will not the Army of the Potomac be reported from otherwise than through Congressional investigations? Will not ROSECRANS settle the politics of the Border States, taking the subject up a little in advance of where Congress leaves off? The time of preparation is almost past. We hail the hour of action.

The Demands of the South.

One of the axioms of statecraft, in the seventeenth century, was that national unity was not possible without uniformity of religious belief; that a people who worshipped at different altars could not possibly form a strong and lasting political organization. It was this hallucination, even more than the promptings of bigotry, that led LOUIS XIV. to crusade against the Huguenots; and one French historian, of our time has boldly maintained that the motto under which the Camisards were hunted down—*une foi, une loi, un roi*—is a sound political maxim as well as a touching royalist rallying cry.

A portion of the Democratic party have promulgated a doctrine very similar to this, and are now busily engaged in preaching it for our edification. They do not, it is true, ask for ecclesiastical uniformity, but they demand uniformity of opinion on certain moral questions of such magnitude and importance, that it is impossible to separate them in the minds of the mass of the community from religious questions of the most solemn and momentous kind. They do not say that if we mean to be peaceful and prosperous at home, and respected abroad, we must all hold the doctrine of transubstantiation or of election, or must all worship in churches of the same sect. But they do say that we must all either believe, or act as if we believed, that Slavery is a divine institution, and that when our fellow-citizens are engaged in buying and selling men, women and children like swine, and keeping them in the condition of cattle, they are doing what the Almighty intended they should do, and are managing in a lawful way property which is in all respects as sacred as any other property. To know what are the discretion and "self-restraint" which Democratic orators are constantly urging on the North, really mean, we must see what the doctrines are which we are to treat with respect, or, at least, to keep silent about. It must be remembered that the position which the South has of late years taken up on the Slavery question, with every form of deliberation and solemnity, is that Slavery is divine in its origin, that it is intended to be permanent, is capable of indefinite extension, is not necessarily confined to any race or color, and is the only form of society on which any sound and strong political organization can be based.

We have nothing to do now with the time at which, or the manner in which, these notions began to take hold of the Southern mind. It makes little difference whether they owed their origin solely to the rise in the price of cotton, or solely to the irritation caused by Abolitionist invective, or to both combined. All we have to consider now, as practical men, is the fact, for fact it is, that they are held by nine-tenths of the Southern people, have been solemnly affirmed by all their religious bodies, by their ablest economical writers, and by their highest political leaders. And we are now informed that this American Union cannot be preserved unless these doctrines, loudly and incessantly enunciated, are accepted, either expressly or tacitly, by the whole people of the United States. This is the sum and substance of all the harangues, and essays, and disquisitions that are daily pouring from the Democratic laboratories.

When we scouted this modest demand upon our good-nature and our slavishness, a few days ago, and asked where the example was of any free people, enjoying the right of free speech, having ever maintained silence on a theme so momentous in obedience to the demands of mere political expediency, we we were informed that it was not proposed to stifle all discussion of Slavery in the Northern States, but to put a stop to all action with regard to it on the part of the State Governments, or, rather, on the part of the people "through the State Governments." Now, this would be a sensible proposal, if Slavery was simply a State concern; if the States in which it existed were left, or desired to be left, to take care of it themselves as best they could. But this is the very thing they have always fought against, and the very thing which their allies at the North have been for twenty years declaiming and protesting against. They have teased us for national recognition and countenance of Slavery all over the world. They have insisted on national support, in foreign countries and at the North, for the crazy Southern cattle theory of negro status and rights. They have teased us for the acknowledgment by our State laws of their right to bring and hold their slaves on free soil, and hold them under the noses of people who abhor Slavery just as thoroughly and just as conscientiously as *they* love it. They have teased us for liberty to seize what we consider a man, in our streets or in our houses, and hurry him into life-long bondage, without more formality than would be necessary in establishing a claim to a strayed ox. And lastly, they insisted on our allowing them, without any opposition, either in word or deed, to plant an institution which we consider morally, socially and politically dangerous, damaging and unjustifiable, upon territories purchased by our common blood and treasure, and held by us in trust for posterity. And they are now trying to force upon us at the cannon's mouth theories of Government, and morals, and jurisprudence to which our manners, traditions, and religious and moral convictions are utterly opposed. What is, if possible, more astonishing, they find tools at the North to justify their folly and fanaticism; and there could not be a stronger proof of the addling effects of this tremendous crisis on some people's brains, than that the advocates of this wild theory of Southern rights and Northern duty, are positively, many of them, elderly men, and actually consider themselves versed in the philosophy of politics.

The Tribune and the State Department.

The *Tribune* notes, in a tone of complaint, that we have "made no effort, so far as appears, to ascertain the truth of the story told by its correspondent" about the secret and mysterious interview between the President and the French Minister, at which the former repudiated all responsibility for the language of Mr. SEWARD'S recent dispatch to Mr. DAYTON. That's so. The story seemed to us so utterly preposterous, as to make inquiry ridiculous. The *Tribune* itself, in our opinion, don't believe a word of it. Besides, as Mr. SEWARD says expressly, with the President's concurrence, that "every word of the recent correspondence between his Department and Mr. DAYTON was read to or by the President, before it was sent," there is no necessity for any such inquiry.

The *Tribune* denies having censured the President's rejection of the French proposal for a joint Commission. It was a correspondent who wrote on the subject. We have not the slightest wish to hold the *Tribune* responsible for anything which it disclaims, and make this correction, therefore, with pleasure. It avows its responsibility, however, for the statement that dispatches on public topics, professing to speak the sentiments of the President, have been sent abroad by the Secretary of State, without having been submitted for the President's approval. To this statement we have given a direct and explicit denial, on the authority of both the President and the Secretary. As against this authority the *Tribune* promises to "make its assertion good upon testimony which is not to be impeached." The task strikes us as somewhat formidable; but that is the *Tribune's* business, not ours.

The *Tribune* says that its correspondent, "Truth and Courage," *so far from being anonymous*, is a citizen of high repute and responsibility." We submit that our neighbor has mistaken the meaning of the word:—a man may be a most excellent and responsible citizen, and still be "anonymous," when he writes for a newspaper. This happens to be the case in the present instance. If he had signed his name to his article, he would not have been "anonymous," no matter what may be his standing in society;—as he did not do it, he is—in spite of his personal and civic virtues. "Truth and Courage" himself repeats the statement that "an eminent Senator" told him that the President had denied having seen certain dispatches which were pointed out to him. As the President himself concurs in Mr. SEWARD'S statement on this subject, no Senator, "eminent" or not, is likely to assert the contrary. "Truth and Courage," however, after reading Mr. SEWARD'S note, adds:

"But, *serious as the charge is, of attempting to act the President, and without his knowledge to dictate and correspond in the name of the Government*, it is not the gravest imputation to which the Secretary's dispatches expose him; and it was not that upon which I most animadverted in my former communication.

The character of the dispatches themselves, their want of comprehensive, statesmanlike appreciation of the crisis, and its great issues, the political heresies or infidelity that appears on their pages, and the total want of the requisite qualifications to speak at such a time for the country to the whole world, which they display—these are the important points in them."

We beg this "citizen of high repute and responsibility" to bear in mind that no "charge" proved to be utterly false, is half so "serious" as the responsibility incurred by the man who makes it. This charge, brought by "Truth and Courage" against Mr. SEWARD, of "attempting to act the President, and without his knowledge to dictate and correspond in the name of the Government," has been branded as utterly untrue by both the parties whom it impeaches;—and he has no right to speak of it as "serious" until he submits some evidence which, in the face of such testimony, will justify him in assuming it to be true.

He does not regard this "charge," however, as the "gravest imputation" to which Mr. SEWARD'S dispatches expose him. Those dispatches are not comprehensive, or statesmanlike, or orthodox enough to command the approbation of "Truth and Courage." As to the gravity of this imputation, opinions may differ. Very possibly Mr. SEWARD may be incompetent for his place. There are some hundreds of ambitious gentlemen—Senators and others—who have taken pains to inform the President and the rest of mankind, from time to time, that they so regard him. They think he fails to present the merits of the war properly before the world. "Truth and Courage," in a former communication, was quite inclined to think that if this had been done, all Europe would have been on our side. We very much doubt it. The action of great nations is much more apt to be decided by their own views of their own interest, than by arguments and pleas of interested parties. Still, we should be glad to see the experiment tried. Why do not these gentlemen put the case before the world as they think it should be? They have access to the Press. Some of them can speak from the Senate. If they could *prove* their ability to do better than Mr. SEWARD has done, very probably Mr. LINCOLN would meet their wishes and give them his place. Why not try it?

THE FRENCH MINISTER AND THE REBELLION.—The new Paris journal *La France*, understood to be the special organ of the Empress, referring to the recent correspondence of M. MERCIER, says:

"One point mooted in the correspondence of the French Minister at Washington is, that *it is necessary to the continuance of the cultivation of cotton that hostilities should be suspended between the present month and the end of March.* If, in this interim, says the Emperor's representative, in a dispatch dated the 18th November last, peace has not become a probability, the culture of cotton will cease, and it *is impossible to say whether it will ever be resumed.*"

This paragraph is important as indicating the *drift* of opinion on the part of the French Government concerning the future of the cotton supply in connection with the rebellion. We mentioned, a few days since, some of the indications which led us to believe that the French Emperor would not desist from his purpose of intervention in our affairs, on account of the rejection of his proposition of the 9th of January, but that he would take steps to break the blockade before the end of March. Prominent among these indications was his repeated assertion of the absolute necessity of a speedy renewal of the cotton supply for the manufactures of France. In his letter to Gen. FOREY, this point was made conspicuous, as was also the necessity of rendering France independent of the United States for her supplies of this raw material. M. MERCIER'S letters, as the above paragraph shows, have drawn the special attention of the Emperor to this point, and have also fixed the *end of March* as the latest date to which the war can be continued with any certainty that France can *ever* have hereafter the cotton absolutely essential to the support of her manufacturing population. What else he has said in these dispatches we are not yet permitted to know. It is worthy of note, however, that the letter from which the above paragraph is quoted, was written on the 18th of November—just in time to have influenced the "suggestion" of the 9th of January.

In our opinion, the initiative of the Emperor's policy toward America, rests mainly with M. MERCIER. His information is the basis of the Emperor's action, and we have very little doubt that his advice or suggestions have also great weight in determining the course of the French Government. That his sympathies, from the very beginning of the war, have been with secession,—that his most intimate and confidential friends were among its leaders at Washington,—that he has watched with great care the recent Democratic triumphs in the North and West, regarding them as indications of a growing hostility to the war, and as laying the basis for the "friendly offices" of the Emperor in the promotion of peace, are matters of general notoriety. How far recent developments may have led him to go in his representations to the Emperor on this subject, must remain for the present matter of conjecture. But the position of France toward the contest we are compelled to wage for our own salvation, renders it eminently proper that the action of her Minister here should be regarded with special and jealous vigilance. No intriguing representative of a Power disposed to meddle with the concerns of other nations, ever had a better field.

The Response of the Western People.

A series of mass meetings has commenced in the different Western States, designed to evoke the popular sentiment on the recent protests of the soldiers against the peace movements of the Copperheads. The first was held in Cincinnati last week, on the WASHINGTON birthday anniversary. If this be, indeed, as is said, a real index of the Western feeling, there need no longer be a single apprehension that the West will in any extremity fail the Government. It was a splendid demonstration. The crowd was immense; the speakers such men as Governor MORTON and Ex-Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana, and Governor TOD and Ex-Governor DENNISON, of Ohio; the resolutions of the most uncompromising character; and the enthusiasm such as showed the popular heart to be all aglow with patriotic fire.

But what gives this manifestation peculiar significance was its entire freedom from all party spirit. As the appeal came from soldiers without reference to old political associations, so was it responded to; and we look in vain through all of the five hours' speaking for a single sentiment like those that distinguish the hidebound partisan. Gov. TOD and Gov. (late Senator) WRIGHT indeed took the liberty, as life-long Democrats, to hold up to merited indignation and contempt the pretensions of the Copperheads to the Democratic name; but this was only an additional enforcement that in the present crisis neither loyal nor disloyal men had any business with the old party designations. One of the resolutions called upon "all good citizens henceforth to recognize no distinction but between those who are *for*, and those who are *against* the Government," whether the particular men in power please or not. This vital distinction between loyalty and disloyalty was set forth and applied with inexorable fidelity. No mercy was shown to the impudent pretence that a man may labor to embarrass and weaken the Administration, and still be a loyal man. Said Gov. TOD, who was chairman of the last Democratic Convention at Baltimore, after its adjournment from Charleston, "I support Mr. LINCOLN, not because he is a Republican, not because he is a tariff man, or an Anti-Slavery man, but because he is President of the United States, and *by virtue of his office, entitled to the support of all loyal men.* The man who can't smother party prejudice and feeling enough to do that, is not fit for a free government." The sentiment was greeted with the most vociferous applause.

The meeting was marked, not only by this high-souled repudiation of all party feeling, but quite as distinctly by the heartiest show of brotherhood with the East, and particularly New-England. Nothing could exceed the indignation and scorn manifested for the attempts to fill the hearts of the people with hatred of the "Yankees." The spirit of the vast assemblage in this respect may be gathered from the following extract from the reported speech of Gov. MORTON—the more significant, as he is, we believe, a Kentuckian by birth:

New-England's offence is this. She loves liberty too well. [Vehement and prolonged applause.] Where in the history of this war, is the record that a New-England regiment has shown cowardice? Where the New-England regiment that has turned from the field of battle? He presented the striking contrast between the New-England and the Southern States in the revolution. Then there were four New-England States and six Southern States. New-England had a population of 924,000 souls. The Southern States had 1,832,000, almost double. The *four* New-England States furnished for the war of liberty 76,000 more soldiers than all the *six* Southern States—more than double their number. Massachusetts alone furnished 11,500 more soldiers than *all the Southern States combined.* [Vociferous applause.] But, further, Massachusetts furnished 53,000—South Carolina 5,580. What do the people say to kicking Massachusetts out of the Union to take South Carolina in? [Great applause, and cries of "South Carolina played out."] Again, Massachusetts was the first State invaded by the British. In a few months they were driven from her borders, never to return. Their next hold was in South Carolina. [Derisive shouts.] To New-England, said the speaker, more than to all others, we owe our expansion and prosperity. From her we borrowed our school-houses and our free democratic government, and—— [the rest was drowned in applause.]

In the late war the same history was renewed. The record of our gallant navy was made by New-England men. Nineteen-twentieths of our sailors then were "Yankees." So in this rebellion, brilliant exploits of our gunboats in the Mississippi and on the Cumberland were made by New-Englanders. Nineteen-twentieths of our sailors in the regular navy are Yankees. And shall we kick New-England out to let South Carolina in? It is true, the New-England people have their faults, but the speaker had never seen of a perfect man or a perfect State, and in his humble opinion, the Yankees were the most intelligent, the most enterprising, and the most virtuous people, for their numbers, on the face of the earth. [Tumultuous and prolonged applause.]

Surely there can be no more magnanimous appreciation, no truer brotherly feeling, than such a reception of such language indicates. Every Western man ought to hail it in the same fervent spirit, and pledge himself, with renewed devotion, to the great common cause.

We may rely upon it that the arts of faction are wasted upon the great-hearted people who inhabit that glorious heritage of the Northwest. In no portion of the land is the sentiment of an indivisible nationality more deeply implanted; and nowhere will there be a more steadfast fidelity in carrying this war through to its only rightful conclusion. The intense devotion which pervaded the late appeals of the Western soldiers is fast kindling just as ardent a response all through the West. Like a vast blaze it will speedily envelop every prairie, driving to their holes Copperheads and every species of creeping things.

THE CRISIS PAST

The Real Success of the War—Public Despondency Because not Continued—Attempted Reaction of the Peace Democrats—Financial Danger—The National Triumph Over these Dangers—Utter Failure of the Tories—Financial Safety—Public Reaction.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Feb. 23, 1863.

I have no doubt that many of your readers have thought me at times altogether too sanguine, and that being a disciple of human freedom, a contemner of Southern institutions, and a warm friend of the Government, I have seen things in a brighter light than the truth will bear, and predicted a future better than will ever come. But I think differently. I have never written one word about *time* or *generalship*, and, although much disappointed in both, yet events have not contradicted anything I have said. Disregarding time, I still look to the future as brilliant with hope and success. I hold it to be impossible that God should have raised up this great nation merely to cast it down; I realize the necessity of the Divine judgments for sin, but God has never yet let his work go backwards—not even in the case of the Hebrews.

I look from my window, and behold the ground covered with snow, the trees leafless, and nature in the repose of apparent death. From this torpid and gloomy condition, no one, judging only from the aspect of things, could anticipate a resurrection. But, I know that from this icy torpor life will spring up, the flowers will bloom, the forest will be green with foliage, and the earth present the aspects of beauty, and rejoice in happy sounds. So, I anticipate that this nation will rise from its severe but temporary discipline, to a grander and happier condition. I argue well, from the present condition of things. It is this: If we did not arrive at ultimate success in one campaign, (which I have always thought was possible,) as we did not, there must necessarily arrive, what has come in all nations and all wars—a crisis, which arises from the reaction of feelings and the real difficulties of a prolonged war. This is based on a temporary despondency of the people, the renewed activity of Tory reactionists, and the financial dangers of an enlarged system of paper credit. When a war is prolonged beyond one campaign, this crisis has always to be met; and it is unquestionably dangerous. That crisis met us in the Fall elections—the success of the Tory party in two or three State Legislatures; the open schemes for Peace (otherwise traitor) Conventions, and the excitement about paper money, and the fears of bankers. This crisis has occurred in all wars, and has sometimes shipwrecked Governments. But we have met it successfully—and I hold that the CRISIS IS PAST.

I hold we are now on solid ground. Let me give my reasons. *First*—Our real success is far greater than is generally supposed, and the intelligence of the people begins to understand it. Not only have we all the territory of the Slave States north of the Arkansas, the Cumberland, the Alleghany Mountains and the Rappahannock, which is 450,000 square miles, (equal to five large States;) but we have New-Orleans, Norfolk, Newbern, Beaufort, and, in fine, every Southern port, but three, which is worth anything, and every fortress and harbor which is really valuable. Again, taking rebel testimony, we have two other most important facts: that, for the first time in the war, they are held at bay at every point, and that the conscription has now taken every man in the South capable of war. Henceforward, the rebel armies must diminish. The people now begin to understand this fact, and their despondency is passing off.

Secondly, the Democratic reaction is an utter failure. No political failure since the first Hartford Convention has been so decisive. The Tories expected great things from their accidental success. They thought that Mr. LINCOLN would actually propose a peace! That the Republicans would surrender the Government! And that they would get a Peace Convention, and treat with the Davis rebels! To be sure, this evinced very little sense and sagacity, but their leaders actually believed these things! When the Legislatures of Illinois, Indiana and New-York met, they commenced their plots, and what is the result? A most signal failure—a shameful defeat to them, and a glorious victory for the country. New-York elected a Republican Senator—Ohio reelected the indomitable WADE. Minnesota replaced RICE, with a Republican, and in fine, the Senate is invincibly Republican for the next four years. And, how is a treaty of peace to be made without their consent? Next, in Illinois, where the Democrats were near two to one in the Legislature, the Peace party failed in everything they attempted; failed in Peace Commissioners, and failed in everything they proposed against War measures. In Indiana, the result will be practically the same. The Legislature has heard a voice from the army, which they dare not disregard. The Army of the West is loyal, almost to a man, and receives with indignation the attempts of traitors at home to weaken the Government, while they are offering up

their lives in its defence. They say what they will surely do, rout the rebels in front, and *the traitors at home*. The crisis of political reaction is, therefore, safely past. To all close observers of American politics, it must be quite obvious that the men who are getting up Peace Conventions, and thwarting the Administration, are fast accomplishing a worthy end—breaking up their mischievous party, and consigning themselves to infamy. I see a second (in treason) Hartford Convention has been held, in which such men as EATON and ISAAC TOUCEY figure. That man, TOUCEY, is the very smallest of all the contemptible tools with which the South worked to demoralize the North. It is astonishing, when Connecticut has so many good and great men within her bounds, that even Democratic Conventions should descend to the stratum where only reptiles live. I know that politics make strange bedfellows, but I shall be surprised if Connecticut shall again receive to her bed the slimy, tortuous serpents, who for so many years misrepresented her character, and betrayed the hopes and interests of freedom.

In the *third* place, the financial measures matured by Congress will sustain the Treasury for two years in war, and maintain its credit also. Financial disaster was one of the rocks on which we were in danger of running, but by the joint action of the Bank law, the Loan bill and the legal-tender notes, we shall be carried safely through. Whether they are the wisest measures which could have been adopted is not the question, but whether they will furnish the Government money enough for the war. *That* they will do.

Lastly, the Conscription bill, and the bill of last year authorizing negro soldiers, will maintain the strength of the army as long as it is needed, and, before six months are over, will enable us to garrison Southern fortresses with acclimated regiments. The latter point is very important; for, though Providence and Gen. BUTLER kept yellow fever out of New-Orleans last Summer, it may not happen so again.

Thus, you see, from my point of view, the skies are bright, the horoscope promising—not with great battles and brilliant victories; but, with all the elements of solid success. I think that God has so ordered events, that the world will see the restoration of the American Government in the plenitude of its power; and that thrones, dominions, principalities and powers—whatsoever has been erected to fortify evil and oppress man—will crumble to pieces, and give place to new and juster Governments.

There is one other thing which should be mentioned. In the TIMES of the 19th inst. you say that you have come reluctantly to the opinion that the French Emperor has determined to "open our ports by the 1st of April;" in other words, that he means to make war, for that is the only conclusion of that matter. I know that your opinion is shared by many intelligent persons; but I do not hold that opinion. It is not impossible, but, I think, altogether improbable. NAPOLEON is a shrewd man; can he think such a scheme possible of success? Such a war can only be carried on on the ocean, and when were Frenchmen capable of carrying on a naval war? Does the pitiful condition of the French in Mexico invite such a war? I know things may look very differently to an Emperor, and I see that they do by the enormous blunders they commit in regard to America. Be it so. If that war comes it will come with France alone, and what have we to dread from that? If the French have any commerce, it will be the prey of American privateers, and every man that comes to Mexico or Texas will be doomed to inevitable destruction. If such is fate, let them come. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

The topic of conversation in circles that are usually stirred by the announcements of managers is, of course, the approaching operatic season, at the Academy of Music, under Mr. MAX MARETZEK. The impression is general that it will be one of unusual brilliancy, and so far as the public is concerned there can hardly be a doubt that it will more than fulfill the expectations that have been formed of it. The artists are entirely new—some of them preëminent in their profession—all of them vouched for by Mr. MARETZEK, who is never mistaken when the question is one of voice merely. With a *repertoire* that includes three new operas, and the whole range of old ones, and a well-informed musician to attend to their production, it will be strange, indeed, if success does not await an effort so bold and praiseworthy. The Academy will, undoubtedly, be well attended on every fine night of the season, but will the slight surplus obtained on these occasions be sufficient to protect the manager from loss when the weather is bad? We fear not. The ordinary prices are much too low for a complete company like Mr. MARETZEK'S, especially at the present time, when artists expect to be paid in specie, and even then demand increased salaries. Mr. MARETZEK, who is always hopeful, and at the commencement of a season fond of indulging in balmy visions of crowded houses, has resolved not to make any addition to the usual prices of admission, and there, of course, the matter ends. Nothing but the weather will, we are sure, interfere with his prosperity, but in the Spring there is always much to be apprehended on that score. We cannot help regretting that a small addition was not made to the ordinary rates, so as to insure the maintenance of a good company and an able direction.

The season commences on Wednesday next, when VERDI'S opera seria "Il Trovatore," will be presented with "a truly unprecedented caste," a statement which we may believe, coming from Mr. MARETZEK. The sale of tickets for the opening night commences this morning at the various offices.

GERMAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—The Academy of Music in our sister city, Brooklyn, has been the theatre of a new sensation. For the first time since its erection it has been permitted to exhibit to the music-loving people of the City of Churches a genuine season of genuine opera. On divers occasions, the crumbs which fell from the tables of Italian managers in this City, have been laid before the critics and various intelligences of Brooklyn, but even the crumbs were served in an unartistic manner and by attendants who regarded the trip to Brooklyn a bore, and the Moorish temple a nuisance. The very natural sequence followed with normal certainty—the people lost faith and patience and the manager faith and money. Indeed, so absolute has become the disgust with which the really refined and musically-educated circles of Brooklyn regard the farcical attempts of Italian managers to draw full houses with second-rate artists, cut operas, slim orchestras and fearful choruses, that they would receive the determination of the managers not to visit Brooklyn again with severe equanimity, if not with lively manifestations of gratitude. Mr. ANSCHUTZ seems to be a man of sense as well as science, and has just closed a season at the Academy where, by the exercise of ordinary morality, he has established himself as a desirable institution, made a reputation for himself and his troupe, secured liberal patronage and put money in his purse. Probably at no time has a manager exhibited such absolute fidelity to promise as has Mr. ANSCHUTZ in this instance. He advertised a series of operas, with specified artists, every one of which was given in conformity with the programme. Not a note was cut from a single work; not a word was omitted by any artist; not a gag was attempted in any way, and we have yet to hear of the first record of dissatisfaction. The operas of "Magic Flute," "Fidelo," "Martha," "Der Freischutz," and "Der Wildschutz," were given with marked success, and with such evidence of popular satisfaction as to induce the extension of the season. Mad. JOHANNSEN, Mad. ROTTER and Mad. SCHAUMBERG, sustained the principal female *rôles*, and Messrs. LOTTI, QUINT, WEINLICH, GRAEFF and HARTT the male *rôles*. In "Martha" Madame ROTTER created quite a *furore* of enthusiasm, and was compelled to repeat the "Last Rose of Summer" three times in accordance with a cheerful philharmonic custom of getting three times the worth of one's outlay. Madame JOHANNSEN is an old favorite with Brooklynites, but Madame ROTTER has established herself more firmly in the appreciation of the *habitués* than has any other artist within our recollection, with the possible exception of the late Miss HINCKLEY. The season closed on Saturday with a matinée, with "Martha" and Madame ROTTER as the attractions. The house was literally crowded, as the TIMES prophecied a week since it would be, and fully justifies the judgment of those who assert that no city in the country is so ready to recognize faithful merit and award the requisite liberality of patronage, as Brooklyn. The vast preponderance were, of course, ladies, there not being more than fifty of the sterner sex in the house. And here again was noticed the peculiarity of Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S management. The opera of "Martha" was not only announced but given, and it was evident that the singers felt an obligation of fidelity to the score and exertion in their respective parts, as really as though they were before a Gothamic evening audience. To the orchestral accompaniment too much praise cannot be accorded; this necessary groundwork to the performance was in every way equal to its work, and received, as it merited, the intelligent recognition of the audience. When Mr. ANSCHUTZ returns from Philadelphia, it is to be hoped he will repeat the experiment, adding to his *repertoire*, however, such popular works as the "Child of the Regiment," "Fra Diavolo," and sundry comic operas with which he could easily draw two good houses weekly, and invariably secure a bumper at the Saturday's *matinée*.

The benefit performances at Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre are so clearly to the taste of the public, that not only are particular occasions honored for the sake of the particular artists concerned, but the bills then and there provided have to be repeated at a subsequent period. Thus, the slight but effective acting piece called "Masks and Faces" was played for the second time on Thursday, and gave much satisfaction to a critical audience. It is only under unusually favorable circumstances that such a piece can be rendered acceptably. The situations have been handed down to us in biography and in anecdote. We have all heard with more or less respect of *Peg Woffington*, and we all know of the degradation of letters—represented in the person of *Triplet*—when she was a favorite in the land. But time, whilst it has elevated the reputation of those who wrote for the play-house, has not done much for the fame of the beauties who made it notorious. Enthusiasts like Mr. CHARLES READE and Mr. TOM TAYLOR have endeavored to remedy this by writing plays expressly for the glorification of the ladies of the epoch. A foggy halo has been thrown around the persons of *Nell Gwynne* and *Peg Woffington*, but no one is impressed with it, unless, indeed, the actress who impersonates either of those comely females happens to possess some of the historical beauty and talent of the originals. Even then it is the versatility of the player, not her proneness to virtue, that is delightful. The present play gushes extensively on the subject of the stage, and shrieks wrathfully at the world for esteeming it lightly; it heaps ridicule on parasites, poets and critics, being toward the latter unfortunates unwearied in the persistent application of vitriol, brickbats, bludgeons and other forms of missile. In the last act (the picture-scene) the author evidently gets his victim into chancery, and polishes him off *ad secundum artem* to his soul's ease and content. The play says sharp things of all the world, and kindly ones of poor *Peg*; it shows a dramatist as the wretch existed, and a favorite actress as she towered above him, (in everything except lodgings,) and stooped tenderly to his succor in the hour of trouble. In much of this there is true feeling; and a kindly and valiant championship of a profession that has not too many friends. But powerfully as the author reviles; cheerfully as he garottes and gouges every one who is not an actor; and continually, as he exalts the heroine above other women, it is always apparent that he has failed of his mission. The play, in fact, is nothing more than a brilliant vehicle for a versatile lady like Mrs. HOEY, and a character actor like Mr. FISHER, both of whom were thoroughly excellent as *Peg Woffington* and *Triplet*. There is but a remaining part that need be noticed—the *Mabel Vane* of Miss HENRIQUES—a very charming sketch of a young wife and her agony at finding herself deceived for the first time. And so, thanks to these three artists, a bungling piece of dramatic construction has undoubtedly obtained a fresh success, and is again to be repeated. We may add here that Miss HENRIQUES, who has contributed so largely to this result, will take her annual benefit to-night, reviving two pieces for the occasion—"She Stoops to Conquer," and the "Young Queen." The lady is so eminently popular with the frequenters of Wallack's Theatre, that it is hardly necessary to dwell on the opportunity that is thus offered of paying a graceful compliment to her youth and merits. The house will, we are sure, indicate the interest the public takes in the career of this charming young artiste.

The announcements at the other theatres are as follows: At Niblo's, the operatic spectacle of "Satanella;" at the Winter Garden, a new play, called "Lucie D'Arville, (adapted by and for MARY PROVOST, who has been reëngaged;) at Laura Keene's Theatre, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, in the "Fair One with the Golden Locks;" at the French Theatre (to-morrow evening,) the proverbe, in one act, by ALFRED DE MUSSET, "Il faut qu'une Porte soit Ouverte ou Fermée," the vaudeville, "L'ut Dieze," and the Folie vaudeville "Heloise et Gargaillou;" at Barnum's Museum, the drama of "Raoul, or the Wreck of a Life;" at the Menagerie, there entertainment of intelligent animals.

Miss CARLOTTA PATTI gave a very successful concert at Irving Hall on Saturday evening, assisted by Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. WM. CASTLE, and Mr. THEODOR THOMAS. The entertainment, which was admirable, will be repeated at the Brooklyn Athenæum on Wednesday next.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.—M. JUIGNET proposes to give four matinées, on four successive Saturdays, at Niblo's Concert Saloon. The first came off on Saturday last, and was very well attended. The company comprises considerable talent, and though it is by no means so strong as should be well sustained in a City having so large a French population as New-York, it offers a very desirable addition to our amusements. A French theatre of the first-class ought to be among the fixed "institutions" of the City. The managers offer evening performances through the week.

DR. COLTON AND THE OLD FOLKS.—This combination will appear to-morrow night, at the Cooper Institute, where, in addition to the usual attractions, the Doctor will exhibit, explain and practice with an air-gun.

THE BROOKLYN ARENA.—On Saturday Mr. S. Q. STOKES, lessee and manager, closed a very successful season of ten weeks, at the Arena, during which he has produced some of the very best equestrian and acrobatic talent in the country. ZOYARA, who created such a *furore* at Niblo's, and MELVILLE, and the Australian children, and the trained horse of the manager, have been stock attractions, and have delighted thousands of children and grown persons since the opening of the establishment. The Company proceed to Boston to fulfill an engagement to delight the hub of the Universe, after which, it is expected they will return to Brooklyn or New-York, and erect again the equine rotator.

Arrivals in the City.

Ex-Gov. J. L. Davis, Milwaukee; Hons. R. C. Fisher, Kentucky, and D. K. Carter, Cleveland; J. Chapin, Rochester; Majors E. E. Pauiding, J. O. Mason, and G. A. Brastow, U. S. A., and J. R. Fithian, Milwaukee, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Erastus Fairbanks, Vermont; Gen. Benham, U. S. Vols.; Capt. Peterson, Gen. Rosecrans' Staff; Hon. J. F. Simmons, R. I.; A. Van Vechten, Albany; Lieut. C. McIlvaine, U. S. N.; Col. H. S. Fairchild, Eighty-ninth N. Y. S. Vols.; Lieut.-Col. Ed. L. Bailey, Second N. H. Vols.; and A. B. Day, Baltimore, are stopping at the Astor House.

Prof. Phelps, New-Jersey; M. Drullard, Buffalo

Maj. J. A. Sawyer and Capt. Rice, United States Army; Isaac Davis, Indianapolis; James H. Hemphrey and W. E. Bleecker, Albany, and E. A. Chapin, Rutland, Vt., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. R. O. Tyler and Lieut. C. H. Whittlesey, Fort Ward, Va., and B. K. Miller, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Col. Wm. Hall and wife, Iowa Volunteers; Rev. Dr. Jenkins and lady, and Wm. Lyttleton Savage, Philadelphia, and A. M. Boyd, Memphis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Haig, London; Lord Abinger and Dudley Smith, Montreal, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Hazzard, J. E. Scott and Lieut. Bowson, of the United States Volunteers, and W. F. Hall, St. Louis, and Dr. M. Marguiles, St. Petersburgh, Russia, and Henry A. Ward, Liverpool, are at the La Farge House.

Gen. Sigel is still in town and stopping at his father-in-law's.

The Steamer St. Andrew.

PORTLAND, Sunday, March 1.

The steamer *St. Andrew*, from Glasgow *via* Halifax, was in the bay this forenoon, but owing to a thick snow-storm setting in, she hauled off.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold, without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

IΩΔΗΣ .....IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.
Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Suit's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale
by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Sent by mail, postage paid, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3. Liberal discount to the trade by Henry Craig, 180 Centre-st., third floor, N. Y. Retailed on Broadway by Fowler & Wells, 308; C. Shepard, 309; Low, 823; McFarland, 957, cor. 23d-st.; Lembke, under Barnum's Museum.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

DIED.

BATES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 28, Mrs. MARTHA BATES, aged 69 years.
Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., at 3 o'clock.

DEVLIN.—In West Farms, Westchester County, on Sunday, March 1, MICHAEL DEVLIN, aged 50 years, 8 months and 10 days.
May his soul rest in peace.
The friends and acquaintances of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday, March 3, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. His remains will be interred at Westchester.

DEY.—In Hudson, N. J., on Sunday, March 1, of scarlet fever, ARCHIBALD LAIDLIE, youngest son of James R. and Charlotte M. Dey, aged 3 months.
Funeral without further notice, on Monday afternoon, March 2, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence.

FAY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 28, suddenly, SARAH, wife of Charles P. Fay, and daughter of the late Caleb Johnson, of Troy, N. Y.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, March 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 44 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.
☞ Albany, Troy and Owego papers please copy.

JENNINGS.—In Mount Vernon, on Saturday, Feb. 28, JOSEPH HENRY, youngest son of John and Eliza Jennings, aged 3 months.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on the 28th of second month, LEAH H. MILLER, aged 61 years, widow of Stephen Miller.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn-st., near Boerum, Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MCCOON.—In Flushing, L. I., on Sunday morning, March 1, Miss AMELIA MCCOON.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

MCKEE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sabbath morning, March 1, of scarlet fever, JOSEPH OLIVER, youngest child of James and Isabella C. McKee, aged 3 years.

PATTON.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb 25, after a short illness, MARY B., wife of Rev. William Patton, D. D., aged 56 years.
Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

PRETAT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 1, of diphtheria, MARIE, eldest daughter of Charles E. and Matilda F. Pretat, aged 8 years and 9 months.
The funeral will take place from Hunter-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The interment will be made in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

SYMS.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, March 1, EDWARD EVERETT, infant son of John G. Syms, aged 2 years and 3 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday next, March 3, from the parents' residence, as above.

TOMPKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 26, Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, aged 64 years.
His friends, and the officers of the army and navy, are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 374 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 2, at 12 o'clock M.

VAN FELT.—In Richmond, S. I., on Friday, Feb. 27, Mrs. SUSANNA VAN FELT, relict of the late John Van Felt, Esq., aged 99 years, 5 months and 26 days.
Funeral from her late residence, at 11 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

VANNUYSE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 28, at her late residence, No. 110 King-st., CATHARINE VAN NUYSE, aged 84 years, 9 months and 4 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 101.—Feb. 28, 1863,
38, 78, 43, 7, 31, 58, 46, 11, 41, 8, 52, 17, 5.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 102.—Feb. 28, 1863.
49, 34, 10, 31, 46, 42, 65, 32, 55, 18, 3, 68.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PIRACY AND PRIVATEERING.
THEIR ENTIRE HISTORY, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.
CELEBRATED PIRATES, BUCCANEERS, AND CORSAIRS.
YANKEE PRIVATEERS DURING THE REVOLUTION.
PILOT-BOATS AND "LONG TOMS," IN 1812.
IS THE ALABAMA A PIRATICAL CRAFT?
FIRST COMPLETE LIST OF THE CONFEDERATE NAVY EVER PUBLISHED.
SEE THE NEW-YORK MERCURY FOR MARCH 14.
READY AT NOON TO-DAY, AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.

IS THE ALABAMA A PIRATICAL CRAFT?—This question is successfully treated in the very able and very interesting history of Privateering and Piracy, from the earliest times, which appears in THE NEW-YORK MERCURY for March 14, which also contains a complete list of the armed vessels in the service of the Southern Confederacy.

THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS.—The first and only comple list of the naval force of the Southern Confederacy will appear in a very interesting paper, to be published in the NEW-YORK MERCURY for MARCH 14, in which the whole subject of privateering and piracy, from the earliest times to the present day, is most ably treated. The NEW-YORK MERCURY, containing this valuable and interesting document, will be published at noon to-day.

CELEBRATED PIRATES, CORSAIRS' FILLIBUSTERS and BUCCANEERS.—The NEW-YORK MERCURY of March 14, in a history of Piracy and Privateering, embraces very interesting matter connected with all the noted Pirates, Buccaneers and Corsairs, from the earliest times. At the present time, there can be no more interesting reading than that relative to privateering; and it is right that all interested in the future welfare of the country should know how privateering was managed in the days of the Revolution and the War of 1812.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A PURE AND POWERFUL TONIC, CORRECTIVE AND ALTERATIVE OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN DISEASE OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.
PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.
PREVENTS FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER; FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST MIASMA AND THE EVIL EFFECTS OF UNWHOLESOME WATER; INVIGORATES THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION AND THE BOWELS;
STEADIES THE NERVES, AND TENDS TO PROLONG LIFE.
REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.
CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUSNESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, CONSTIPATION, COLIC, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, SEA-SICKNESS,
CRAMPS AND SPASMS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX, ARISING FROM BODILY WEAKNESS, WHETHER INHERENT IN THE SYSTEM OR PRODUCED BY SPECIAL CAUSES.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea Sickness it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is caused.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases, it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to reinforce and reëstablish them.

Last, but not least, it is the Only Safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopœia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all adulterated. Hence the Faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavored and fired up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn., U.S., and sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 428 Broadway.

A MOTHER'S REMEDY.
MRS. HASTINGS'
NURSING CORDIAL
FOR CHILDREN DURING TEETHING.
NURSING CORDIAL
Is free from morphine and all narcotic drugs—a want long felt by the public, who for years have had forced upon them various narcotic syrups which have added largely to the mortality of children in the United States.

The effects of morphine are slow and insidious, and, by constant use, produce congestion and dropsy of the brain, a prominent forehead, the eyes start from their sockets, the complexion becomes dark, the extremities wither, and a general idiotic expression prevails, with piles and many other evils.

These preparations require constant increase of dose, or they lose their effect, which is not the case with Nursing Cordial, which, if given at the onset and occasionally during the early months of teething, will completely secure your child from attacks of convulsions, spasms and all other troubles incident to early childhood.

Ask for MRS. HASTINGS' NURSING CORDIAL, and take no other.

Sold by druggists generally. Price 25 cents.
Depot No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. Sold by druggists everywhere. Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price, $1.
DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor,
Dépôt No. 493 Broadway.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES, with Patent Combination Cushions. Purchasers can now select from a stock of one hundred Tables, by calling at our manufactory.
PHELAN & COLLENDER.
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,
No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.
I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *quite blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.
JOHN VAN BOSKIRK,
Per John Van Boskirk, Jr.,
Bergen, New-Jersey.

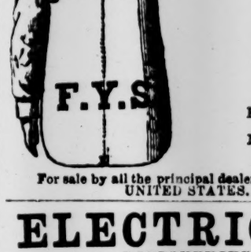
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.
DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*. Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.
Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,
A. MCDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.
I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis, and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.
JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE
816 BROADWAY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.



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PATENTED
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French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 403 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

ELECTRICAL.
DISCOVERIES
AND WONDERFUL RESULTS.
Dr. CHAMBERLIN is now introducing his important discovery, in the application of the various modifications of ELECTRICITY for the removal of the most obstinate acute and chronic diseases. Located at No. 50 Bond-st.

CARD.
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel for a number of years.
The house will be refitted throughout. The cellars will be stocked with the choicest wines and liquors.
By strict attention to the comfort of their guests in every particular, they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States. SPOTTS & HAWK.
HARRY I. SPOTTS. SAMUEL HAWK.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
NEW STYLES,
Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS—HEALTHFUL EXercise and amusement. Classes for ladies, gentlemen and boys, accompanied with music, at J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Ladies' class under direction of Mrs. Z. R. Plumb. Terms, $7 per quarter. Circulars sent free.

S. T.—1860.—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S. T.—1860.—X., &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who understands her business perfectly; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can do the coarse washing, if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; is an excellent baker; or would take a situation as thorough laundress; wages $8. City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A woman who is a good cook; understands soups, meats, game, desserts; good reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 160 East 25th-st., rear building, in the easement, between 1st and 2d avs. No objection to go to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived over eight years in one family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two trusty and well-recommended girls; one as cook; the other as chambermaid; both understand their business. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A place as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, pastry and baking; would assist in washing; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WITH good City reference, wants a situation to cook and assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent maker of bread, biscuit, pies, and all kinds of pastry and desserts; keeps her kitchen neat and tidy, and feels able to suit any private family. Inquire at No. 16 East-11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT tidy woman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; does part of the washing in good style; makes pastry, sours and jellies; wages $16, city or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; is willing to devote her time to the interest of her employer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation as professed cook, by an experienced and competent person; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st. W. E. CONNOR, Superintendent.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a woman as cook in a private family; understands fish, soups, meats, poultry and game; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply for two days, if not engaged, at No. 2 3d-av., in the grocery-store.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—COUNTRY SITuation wanted, by an English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; she understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman wants a place as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as chambermaid and to do the fine washing, or would go as laundress; can give good references. Apply at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a neat, tidy young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; can give the most respectable City references as to capability and integrity. Address or apply at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, who understands working two different sewing-machines; can give good references. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of the infant from its birth; is skilful and obliging in sickness; has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., New-York.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as nurse for an infant; would be willing to do the work for an aged couple; is capable and trustworthy; has no objection to going in the country; City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, as nurse and seamstress, by a young German woman; has unexceptionable references from first-class families with whom she has lived; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands fine needlework, embroidery, &c.; can be seen at Bookham's, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st. W. E. CONNOR, Superintendent.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—SITUATION wanted as nursery governess by a German lady. Address, Box No. 2,600 Post-Office, New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young English woman as seamstress and to wait on young ladies; is willing to make herself useful; can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS DRESSMAKER.—EMPLOYMENT WANTed by an experienced dressmaker to go out by the day or week. Call, or address Mrs. S., dressmaker, No. 116 East 29th-st., in the store.

A LADY WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS cutting and fitting boys' clothes, would like to have a few more customers; goes out by the day. Call for two days at 19 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer, by a thoroughly competent person, with the highest testimonials from the family with whom she has last lived, and to whom she refers. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 311 4th-av., next to 24th-st. W. E. CONNOR, Superintendent.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant Scotch woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-rate laundress, a Protestant. Apply at her present place, No. 166 West 17th-st., for two days, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—AN EXPERIenced laundress wishes to go out to wash and iron by the day; price low; City reference if required. Call or address No. 119½ East 20th-st., two doors below 3d-av., one flight stairs up, front room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LAdy of large experience in domestic affairs, but desirous of changing her home, a situation to take charge of a house for a party of gentlemen, or for a small family that wishes to be relieved of the cares of housekeeping; the best of City references given and required. Address, for three days, J. O. P., Station G, New-York City.

WANTED—AT TILMAN'S AGENCY, NO. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av., for first class families in the country, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and general housekeepers. Spring is here and now is the time.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French girl in a Protestant American family to take care of children; good references given. Address a line to L. FRANCOIS, West Hoboken Post-office, N. J., when it will receive prompt attention.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants, in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants, from all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, in the large marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A man, as gardener, who thoroughly understands the managment of graperies and greenhouses; has had long and extensive experience in this country and in Europe; is married—no family; his references and testimonials will be found satisfactory. A line addressed R. T. care of Mary Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., will be promptly attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an intelligent single man (Scotch) of long practical experience; understands his business in every respect; competent of giving entire satisfaction to his employer; the best of reference given for several years past; none need answer this but those in want of a first-class man. Address HORTICULTURIST, Williamsburgh Post-office, Long Island.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-class gardener; can give the best of reference as to qualifications, sobriety and honesty; his wife would take charge of a dairy and poultry if required. Apply at the seed store, No. 197 Water-st., or by letter, J. G., gardener, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands greenhouses and graperies; good grower of vegetables, laying out flower grounds, reproaches and serpentine walks. Any parties in want, address C. L., No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A thorough practical man, who understands the business perfectly, viz.: Hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, &c.; has lived nine years in the last two places; can come well recommended. Address A. B. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man thoroughly versed in all branches of his profession, including the management of graperies, green-houses, &c., &c.; can give the best of references. Address GARDENER, Box No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York, Fleming & Davidson's seed-store.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GOOD GARdener, one that well understands the culture of fruits and vegetables, to go a short distance from the City. Apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man with a small family; he understands his business in all its branches; hot and cold graperies, green-houses and all kinds of fruits, with the raising of vegetables; would take charge of a farm; is English. Address J. W. N., South Yonkers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, by a Protestant married man, a situation as gardener and farmer; understands the laying out of pleasure-grounds, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies; he is a first-class fruit grower under glass. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer by a single man, who understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, forcing and growing vegetables, and laying out of new places. Address M. D. P., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY an American man of thorough experience in farming, as foreman, or would take a stocked farm on shares. Can give the best of reference, &c. Address, for two days, FARMER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man as farmer; no objection to do garden work if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; he understands his business perfectly well in all its branches; good reference given. Address J. F., No. 9 John-st.

AS HEAD FARMER—A MARRIED MAN, (Swiss,) without incumbrance, with nine years' experience in this country, wishes a situation as head farmer; is competent in raising stock. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; temperate; good references. Address W. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, is a thorough groom and a good driver; is willing to assist in a garden, if required; has good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a married man, without family, as coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses; understands his business perfectly; is a good, careful driver; no objection to country or City; has got good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 28 East 19th st., in the feed-store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good country and City references. Address, for two days, W. M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family as coachman, by a young married man; has no objection to the City or country; is willing to make himself useful. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a respectable man of long experience in Europe and this country; perfectly understands the proper care of horses; has the best of City references. Address E. L., at No. 171 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober, single man, a situation as coachman or groom for a gentleman; is a good groom and careful driver; can come well recommended and can be seen by addressing a note to C. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a single young man, as coachman; understands his business well; is a first-class City driver; has no objection to take charge of a small garden or greenhouse; best of City reference given. Address J. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a colored young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom to a private gentleman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; no objection to City or country; wages moderate. Address C. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant man is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family; he is master of his business, and can give the best of references. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as porter, or to drive a cart or deliver goods. Address W. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, employment to work by the day or month by a first-class house painter; no objection to go in the country. Address, for three days, PAINTER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

MILLINER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED trimmer, to go to Cincinnati; to an entirely competent person, a good home in the advertiser's family, and a permanent situation can be offered. Apply at No. 58 West 31st-st., from 3 to 7 P. M., for one week; or at MARTIN & LAWSON'S, 364 Broadway, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A STEADY, RESPECtable white man as waiter in a private family; one who understands his business thoroughly, and can furnish good City reference. None other need apply at No. 24 Lafayette-place, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

A NURSE.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR A private family, a first-class nurse; she must have the best of references, &c.; (Protestant preferred.) Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT WOMAN as cook; City references required. Apply between 9 and 1 o'clock A. M., at No. 20 Waverley-place.

A LAD.—WANTED, A LAD FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS of age, to make himself generally useful in a private family. One somewhat acquainted with housework preferred. Apply at southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY ABOUT SIXTEEN years of age, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to WILLIAM B. WOOD, No. 51 Beekman-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK FOR A WHOLEsale crockery-store; salary $600 per annum. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—TEN COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONers, laundress, waitress, nurses and seamstress, and girls for housework. None but Protestants, with City reference, need apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO.—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing 3 cent postage stamp, Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 13 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, DE BONNE famille, desirait comme "housekeeper" dans une maison privée. Elle est habituée a recevoir et a tenir la direction d'une maison. Elle parle à, aillement parfaitement l'Espagnol. Address No. 113 Bleecker-st., care of Madame Collear, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 5 BOND-STREET, having fifteen years' experience in the use of chloroform in extracting teeth, can be consulted with perfect safety. Children, from six years upward, take it daily. Refers to Rev. Drs. Isaac Ferris and Joel Parker; Drs. Baldwin, Gilchrist and Stilwell.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1863, will be open for inspection and Review from and after MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1863, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1863, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period abovementioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The Act of 1859 provides that "During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of Taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH.
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.

4 lots on 125th-st., near 3d-av.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3 lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st. Also, 1 lot on 5th-av., near 110th-st., and gore on 38th-st. and 1st-av.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN.

117 lots, size 25x100 feet, located as follows:
21 lots, on north side of Warren-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
16 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Warren and Baltic sts.
2 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Carlton-av and Warren-st.
3 lots, fronting on Flatbush-av., between Warren and Wyckoff sts.
4 lots, fronting on Warren st., between Flatbush and Carlton avs.
1 lot, at junction of Flatbush-av. and Warren-st.
4 lots, on Butler-st., between 7th-av. and Flatbush-av.
12 lots, on block bounded by 5th and 6th avs., Warren and Baltic sts.
23 lots, on block bounded by 5th and 6th avs., Baltic and Butler sts.
12 lots, on block bounded by 6th and 7th avs., Butler and Baltic sts.
2 lots, fronting on 7th-av., between Butler and Baltic sts.
18 lots, fronting on Warren and Baltic sts., 100 feet west of 6th-av.

This property is located in the vicinity of extensive improvements, and most of the lots within two blocks of the proposed Prospect Park. The Flatbush-av., 5th and Atlantic av. city cars pass within one block of all the lots. The streets are graded and paved and generally sewered; water and gas-pipes also laid. It is claimed as the most advantageously-located unimproved property in Brooklyn, and inviting the attention of capitalists seeking investment. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. For maps and terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF GEORGE GRIFFIN, DECEASED.—The subscribers will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the real estate of the late George Griffin, deceased:

1. The house and lot No. 20 Beach-street, fronting on Hudson-square in the Fifth Ward of this City, being 25 feet 6 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep, more or less, with its right in the Hudson-square.
2. The house and lot No. 235 East Tenth-street, 169 feet east of First-avenue, on the north side, being 25 feet front and rear, and 100 feet deep, more or less.
3. The stable and lot of land on the north side of Nineteenth-street, 125 feet east of the Fifth-avenue, known as No. 5 East Nineteenth-street, being 25 feet in front and rear, and 92 feet deep, more or less.
4. Sixteen lots of land on the north side of Twenty-sixth-street, also of Twenty-seventh-street, commencing 212 feet 4½ inches, or thereabouts, west from the corner of the Seventh-avenue, and extending in the rear to Twenty-seventh-street, each lot being 24 feet 10⅝ inches wide, and 98 feet 9 inches deep, more or less, being eight lots on each street.
5. Six lots, being three on the north side of Twenty-seventh street and three on the south side of Twenty-eighth-street, commencing 292 feet 2 inches west of Seventh-avenue, and each lot 24 feet 10⅝ inches wide, and 98 feet 7 inches deep, more or less. New-York, Feb. 7, 1863. DANIEL D. LORD,
Executors George Griffin, deceased.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Store No. 242 Fulton-av. Four lots of ground, beautifully situated between Putnam, Madison, Franklin and Bedford avs. Two 3-story basement and sub-cellar brick houses in Wilson-st., between Wythe and Bedford avs. One ditto in Rodney-st., between Lee and Marcy avs. One splendid 3-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. This is one of the best houses in the Eastern District, and is admirably adapted for a large family. Houses Nos. 19, 21 and 23 President-st. House No. 186 Atlantic-st. One cottage, with two lots of ground, in Cypress Hills-av., opposite Cypress Hills Cemetery. A large number of valuable lots, eligibly situated in block in the immediate vicinity of Lee-av Church. The above property will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to JOHNSON & SPADER, corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st., or to J. JOHNSON, jr., corner Hewes-st. and Lee-av., before 8 A. M., or between 6 and 7 P. M.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The undersigned will expose for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Hotel of E. R. Carpenter, Hoboken-av., City of Hudson, the following pieces of property, to close an estate:

1. One lot on Hoboken-av., at the head of the new road to the Long Dock ferry, 35 by 200 feet, with a two-story barn (capable of being made a substantial dwelling) on the lot, and fruit.
2. Two lots on Montgomery-av., beautifully situated near Lake Lincoln, and two lots on Madison-av., about 150 feet east of Montgomery-av.
3. Twenty three-hundredths of an acre at West Hoboken, near the Paterson Plank-road.
4. 13 89-100 of acres of land near West Hoboken, beautifully situated on the westerly slope of the hill.
5. About one acre of ground between Secaucus-av. and the Northern Railroad.

Terms, 10 per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on day of sale; balance of cash when the deeds are delivered.

G. D. VAN DEUSEN,
S. J. CARPENTER, } Administrators.
CITY OF HUDSON, N. J., Feb. 21, 1863.

WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable three-story brick house and store No. 81 4th-st. This property is most desirably located for business purposes. The store is 80 feet deep and has large show-windows with iron shutters. The dwelling, comprising the second and third stories, contains all the modern improvements. Apply to M. MAYNARD, Farmer and Citizens' Bank Building, Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pieces of corner property on Broadway. The property is situated above Wall-st., and is well improved. The building is of brown stone, modern, and in good order. The situation is one that offers great advantages for a bank, insurance company or general business. Size of lot 23 by 92 feet. A large portion of the purchase money might remain on mortgage. For particulars address Box No. 424 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR FIRST-class four-story brown-stone front houses, on a street 75 feet wide, Nos. 134, 141, 143 and 145 Amity-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner by day's work, at present occupied by first-class tenants. Apply to WM. BEARD, No. 34 Wyckoff-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story and basement brick houses, adjoining, with all the modern improvements, in good order; size 16.8x48; lot half the block; a fine corner-store on 3d-av., one of the best locations. Inquire at Cary's paint-store, No. 788 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone house, No. 27 East 31st-st., 115 feet east of Madison-av.; house, 15x50; lot, 98½ feet; in fine order, well and substantially built, containing all the modern improvements. Will be sold with or without the furniture. Inquire on the premises after 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE FURnished or unfurnished, with a large garden and a variety of fruit, in a pleasant and healthy location, 15 mile from the City, and ¾ of a mile from Riverdale depots For further particulars, apply at Yonkers Post-office. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

HOUSE, STABLE AND EXTRA DEEP LOT FOR SALE, LOW.—House brown stone, four stories, has all modern improvements; stable has gas, Croton, sewer, &c., room for four horses and carriages. Persons wishing to invest $19,00 or $20,000, apply to J. N. LUCKEY, Esq., No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A FULL LOT, with brick basement and two story and attic frame house, No. 321 West 29th-st., price $3,500; also, a three-story, basement and counter-cellar, No. 147 West 33d-st., with all the modern improvements, price $8,000. Apply to WM. BEADLE, Nos. 177 or 147 West 33d-st.

$2,300 WILL BUY THE CORNER house and lot on northeast corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburg; house two story, frame; lot 25 by 60 feet; is within two blocks of the Grand-st. line of cars. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$3,500 WILL BUY A THREE STORY brick house and lot, situated on Van Brunt-st., third house south of Ewen, Brooklyn; is near the Hamilton ferry; has marble mantels, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE AND LEASE OF lot No. 197 East 21st-st., near 2d-av. Brick house, two-story, basement and cellar, with water, bath, gas and fixtures; neat, quiet residence. Price, $3,000 cash. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FIVE NEW tenant houses, well located, cheap for cash, or would be exchanged for a good productive farm near the City. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR BRICK HOUSES in Williamsburgh, on Ainsley-st., between 8th and 9th sts. The houses are well rented. Price $3,000. Apply to or address the owner, A. CHESHIRE, Syossett, Long Island.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—ON 125TH-ST., near 7th-av., a substantial brick dwelling, with modern improvements, a carriage-house and four lots. Good property. Price, $13,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE TWO-STORY house and five lots of ground on the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 86th-st.; fruit, &c.; price $15,000; rent $700. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Thirty-two lots on 4th-av., and 102d and 103d sts., lying nearly together. Apply to C. A. MEIGS, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment house, with all the modern improvements, No. 134 West 40th-st. Inquire of A. P. VOORHIS, No. 165 West 40th-st., or No. 142 West 28th-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45, MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON 125TH-ST., (HARLEM,) NEAR 5th-av., a two-story and half frame cottage, with gas and water and 2½ lots of ground. Price $7,800. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front dwelling, No. 155 14th-st., at a great bargain. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 174 Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

1. The three-story brick dwelling No. 35 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
2. The two-story and attic frame dwelling No. 68 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Both the above houses suitable for small families.
3. The premises known as the "The Gothic," with stables attached, in 3d-st. near South 7th, Brooklyn, E. D. They have been occupied as a hotel and livery stables the past ten years.

The above property is all situated within five minutes' walk of the South 7th and Grand-st. Ferries.

4. Also, the three-story brick dwelling No. 187 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st., City, in perfect order.
5. The premises known as the "The Gothic," with stables attached, in 3d-st. near South 7th, Brooklyn, E. D. They have been occupied as a hotel and livery stables the past ten years.

The above property is all situated within five minutes' walk of the South 7th and Grand-st. Ferries.

6. Also, the three-story brick dwelling No. 187 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st., City, in perfect order.
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The above property is all situated within five minutes' walk of the South 7th and Grand-st. Ferries.

8. Also, the three-story brick dwelling No. 187 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st., City, in perfect order.
9. Also, a spacious and elegant mansion and coach-house, with ample grounds attached, situated in the City of Middletown, Conn., adjoining the Wesleyan University, being one of the most desirable residences on the Connecticut River.
7. Also, a number of valuable building lots, adjoining the last-mentioned premises, within five minutes' walk of the main street, and ready for immediate improvements.

Any or all of the above premises will be let or sold, on the most favorable terms. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT,
No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th-sts., in lots to suit purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st., and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8¾ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE AND CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale the entire block of land bounded by 5th and 6th sts., 4th and 5th avs., comprising 12 lots.

Also, 27 lots on 61st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Also, 2 lots on 60th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Also, 4 lots on 62d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.
Also, 3 lots on 62d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The above property has been placed in our hands exclusively by the owners, and to which they would invite the attention of capitalists.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP basement and under-cellar brown stone house, complete, with all modern improvements: full lot; house 60 feet deep; situate near 4th-av., in 23d-st.; price $21,000. Also, one, corner of 20th-st., with carriage-house, stable, &c., with apartments for coachman; price $23,000. Also, one on Murray Hill, 25x50 feet deep; price $24,000. Also, 3-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 21x55, lot 98.9, on 27th-st., near 4th-av.; price $12,000. Also, 3-story, high-stoop, brick house, 20x45, lot 98.9, on 28th-st., No. 56; price $8,500. Also, one do., on 26th st. Also, two 3-story, high-stoop, in irving place, $11,500 each. Also, two on 20th-st., near 11th-av., $7,000 each. Also, one do., 4th marble halls, all complete, $9,000. Also, many others, in good locations, ranging from $6,500 upward. Also, one 3-story, high-stoop, under-cellar, brick, 23.3x55 feet, lot deep, near Broadway, in 29th-st.; price $14,000. Apply to
J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, THE extra size house and lot, No. 98 5th-av., located at the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st. The lot is about 53 feet wide and 136 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 25x70 feet, broadside on 15th-st. The interior is planned and finished in costly manner, and is adapted to the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the lot is a stable. House, lot, furniture and stable are offered for sale, either for cash or on liberal terms of credit for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars and cards to see the house apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FOUR first-class dwellings on East 41st-street, between 5th and Madison avs., Nos. 8, 12, 14, 16. The houses are well built and neatly finished, replete with every convenience; house 21x55 feet. Terms made easy. Also a house and 2 lots of ground on 125th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., two-story frame house, with high basement, pleasantly situated, gas and Croton water. Also five l

MEDICAL.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work; considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

MAD. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canadas. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame DESP.'s RDS valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th-st.) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board provided.

RSWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPsia. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without diet or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE Success—Simple, prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
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8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
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10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
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13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
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17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
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27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
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33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete $6 00
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Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book 2 00
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Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY

DENTISTRY.—ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF getting rid of decayed teeth or roots without pain or danger, can do so through the agency of my new Chemically Purified Chloroform and Ether. Gold sets inserted for $20; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and dentina, 50c.; extracting, 25c. Dr. B. L. WAIT, 98 4th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH GRAY MARE, FIFteen hands high, 7 years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind; can trot inside of 2 50. Inquire at No. 48 Bayard-st., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
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North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington,	Union.

Purchased by

WM. C. GILMAN & SON
No. 46 Pine-st.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

SAN MATEO 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
SANTA CLARA 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS,
Both of California, principal and interest payable only in gold. Security undoubted. Interest payable semi-annually. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER

BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 17th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of One hundred miles, from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $220,062, and the net earnings were $124,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $3,000,000. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.—Feb. 19, 1863.

R. B. MASON,
JOHN LORD,
H. L. STOUT. } Trustees.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1856.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of fifty thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1856, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 1, 1863.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST., Note and Exchange Brokers, Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.
JACOB G. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D H. CORNWELL,
(Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Feb. 20, 1863.

THE INTEREST COUPONS FALLING due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st of March next, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York.
WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1863, at the Company's office, No. 153 Bowery. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.
LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale

$87,500 TO LOAN AT FIVE PER CENT., for one year, and at six per cent. for the following four years, on improved real estate in this City, in various sums. Apply to WM. H. WOOD, 65 Wall-st.

VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage 7 3-10 Bonds wanted by LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 52 Wall-st., over City Bank.

INSURANCE.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000—all paid in.
Office COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON-STS.,

are now prepared to receive applications for insurance.

THIS COMPANY INSURES DWELLING-HOUSES, STORES, AND OTHER BUILDINGS, FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND THEIR CARGOES, UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, President Ocean Bank.
WM. B. SKIDMORE, No. 36 Clinton-place.
JOHN CASTREE, President of Irving Bank.
ANDREW V. STOUT, Pres. Shoe and Leather Bank.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, President Jersey City Ins. Co.
HENRY ELSWORTH, No. 143 West 18th-st.
THOS. PATON, of Paton, Stewart & Co.
CYRUS H. LOUTREL, of Francis & Loutrel.
RUTSEN SUCKLEY, No. 103 St. Mark's-place.
WILSON G. HUNT, No. 36 Park-place.
WM. A. FOWLER, No. 6 Broadway.
DANIEL DREW, No. 22 William-st.
DAVID WAGSTAFF, No. 78 Cortlandt-st.
JAMES M. BENEDICT, Vice-President Ocean Bank.
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER, of Miller & Luther.
JOHN J. MORRIS, No. 59 University-place.
GEO. W. ELDER, of Geo. W. Elder & Co.
JAMES C. GULICK, of Scudder, Gulick & Vankleeck.
THOS. REED, No. 48 Pine-st.
O. W. BIRD, No. 42 Barclay-st.
DANIEL L. ROSS, of Ross, Dempster & Co.
GARDNER G. YVELIN, No. 217 Fulton-st.
WALTER W. PRICE, of Beadleston & Price.
SAMUEL T. KNAPP, of S. T. Knapp & Bro.
WM. W. BRUCE, of Roberson & Bruce.
GEORGE OPDYKE, of Geo. Opdyke & Co.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, No. 115 Pearl-st.
HARVEY WEED, Newburgh, N. Y.
NATHANIEL SMITH, of N. Smith & Co.
JOHN ROMER, of J. Romer & Co.
B. THROCKMORTON, of Cunningham, Frost & Throckmorton.
EDWIN R. LIVERMORE No. 15 Broad-st.
ROBT. McLAUGHLIN, of R. & J. McLaughlin.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, of D. S. Arnold & Co.
J. HENRY HUDDLESTON, No. 6 Warren-st.
SAMUEL HANNA, No. 28 Reade-st.
JOHN KEYSER, of Keyser & Berrian.
MOSES W. FISH, Newcastle, N. Y.
JOSEPH COLWELL, No. 256 West 20th-st.
JOHN HUSTACE, of J. & D. Hustace.
JOEL D. HUNTER, of Hunter, Adams & Co.
AARON CLAFLIN, of Aaron Claflin & Co.
EFFINGHAM COCK, of E. & W. Cock & Co.
CHAS. H. LUDDINGTON, of Lathrop, Luddington & Co.
EZRA WHEELER, of Ezra Wheeler & Co
FRED. LACEY, of Mead, Lacey & Co.
LYMAN A. JACOBUS, of Fred. Butterfield & Co.
THOS. T. BUCKLEY, of Buckley, Sheldon & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1863.

"PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 2," Paragraph 7, 1853.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A dividend of One and a-half per Cent. (1½) from the undivided assets, will be paid to the Stockholders of the Company, by applying at No. 88 Wall-st.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, President.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 13d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily.
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

GUANO.—A CONSIGNMENT OF 127 TONS, AS landed from ship, in the Atlantic Dock stores, Brooklyn; a superior article, from Saldanah Bay, for sale cheap. Apply to WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK.

In announcing the commencement of the season, the Management, relying solely on the reputation and high merits of the artists engaged, (all of whom are new to the operatic audience of New-York,) the cultivated and refined taste of the public, and the impartial judgment of the Press, deems it unnecessary to indulge in the customary advance announcements and preliminary preparation of the public mind, as also of the usual array of managerial promises and intentions, feeling assured that the performances of the past are the best guarantees for the future. The management, therefore, simply confines itself to the announcement of the names of the principal artists engaged.

Prime Donne Assolute Soprani,
MADAME JOSEPHINE MEDORI
AND
MADAME ORTALANI BRIGNOLI.
Prima Donna Assoluta Contralto,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SUTTER.
Seconda Donna.....MADAME FISCHER.
Primi Tenori Assoluti,
SIGNOR FRANCESCO MAZZOLENI
AND
SIGNOR ANTONIO MINETTI.
Secondo Tenore,
SIGNOR RUBIO.
Primo Baritone Assoluta,
SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI.
Primo Basso Assoluta,
SIGNOR HANNIBAL BIACHI.
Primo Basso,
SIGNOR D. COLETTI.
Secondo Basso.....SIGNOR MULLER
Conductor of Orchestra.....SIGNOR J. NUNO

Important arrangements with other eminent artists are also pending, the full particulars of which will be announced as soon as the engagements are concluded.

FOR THE OPENING NIGHT
OF THE SEASON,
Verdi's celebrated opera seria
IL TROVATORE,
has been selected, which will be presented with a
TRULY UNPRECEDENTED CAST,
and on a scale of unusual splendor. The full particulars of which will appear in
THE ADVERTISEMENTS OF TO-MORROW.

NOTICE No. 1.—The box offices will be open for the sale of secured seats and tickets THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Root & Anthony's stationery store, corner of Nassau and Fine sts.

NOTICE No 2.—Notwithstanding the heavy outlay incurred in the inauguration of this season and the expense attendant on the engagement of so many truly eminent artists, the management has decided that there shall be
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES
of admission, which will remain as the customary rates.

NOTICE No. 3.—In reply to very numerous applications for season tickets, the management begs respectfully to state that subscriptions, with choice of seats, will be received for six nights only in advance, subscribers having the privilege of renewing their subscriptions and retaining their seats throughout the continuance of the season.

BANVARD'S HALL OF ART—652 BROADWAY.
Four Grand Panoramas on the Same Night.
Panorama of
THE WAR.
Panorama of the
MISSISSIPPI.
Panorama of the
OHIO.
Panorama of the
MISSOURI.

Exhibiting together over 3,000 miles of magnificent inland scenery, with all of the important points and cities now the scenes of stirring military operations. Among these, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Memphis, St. Louis, New-Orleans. These four Panoramas combined form the grandest Panoramic display ever presented to a New-York audience.

EVERY EVENING at 7½, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 10.
HOW TO SAVE THE WOUNDED!!
HOW TO NURSE THE SICK!!
HOW TO BURY THE DEAD!!
EXHIBITION DRILL OF THE
AMBULANCE AND SANITARY CORPS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CANADA, GRACE, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 4.
ARABIA, A. MOODIE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 11.
AUSTRALASIAN, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 18.
EUROPA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 25.
ASIA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 1.
SHANNON, SHANNON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....75 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR
HAVANA
AND
MATANZAS.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.
The A No. 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
Capt. JOHN ANDERSON,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
Will sail as above,
From Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar st., N. R.
Price of passage, in current funds, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway,
Or to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

N. B.—The British steamship MELITA will follow the SHELDRAKE, and sail on or about the 21st March.
Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. ANSON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, March 7.

Rates of passage from New York—First-class, according to accommodations, $80 to $75. Steerage, found with good provisions, $25 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
AUGUSTA DINSMORE.
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, March 5, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The FAHKEE will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about March 7.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the company, No. 82 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
"GEORGE CROMWELL,"
Capt. JOS. A. POST,
Will leave Pier 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
No freight received nor bills lading signed after Friday.
Freight taken at reduced rates. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, (touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows.

GLASGOW.....Saturday.....March 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....April 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday.....March 21
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices, 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP BRITISH QUEEN, for Havana and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 11½ o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, 2d inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., from No. 73, second story.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.
SECOND WEEK.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH
for the
CELEBRATED NATIVE PRIMA DONNA,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Who, in conjunction with the eminent artist,
MR. PETER RICHINGS,
will appear in Balfe's
GREAT OPERATIC SPECTACLE,
entitled
SATANELLA;
OR,
THE POWER OF LOVE.
The greatest danseuse on the American stage,
MLLE. ANNETTA GALETTI,
and
MONS. MARZETTI,
EVERY EVENING.

New Scenery, by Messrs. J. E. Hayes and J. H. Selwyn. New Music and full Chorus, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

New Costumes, new Appointments and Mechanical Effects, by Mons. Phillippe, Mr. S. Wallis and Runyon & Demilt.

MONDAY, March 2, 1863, and EVERY EVENING till further notice, will be performed the new romantic operatic spectacle, entitled

SATANELLA;
OR, THE POWER OF LOVE,
Satanella, the Spirit of Beauty.. } MISS C. RICHINGS.
Julian, a Demon Page. }
Arimane, the Master Fiend..... } MR. PETER RICHINGS.
Hernando, Fabio's Tutor..... }
Matino, the Imp of Mischief, afterward Flick, MONS. MARZETTI,
(engaged expressly for this part,)
and the following talented artists:
Messrs. L. R. Shewell, E. Lamb, Geo. Andrews, C. W. Wilson, J. W. Blaisdell, &c., &c. Mesdames F. S. Chanfrau, L. R. Shewell, Skerrett, P. Grattan, &c.

In the course of the spectacle a
GRAND BALLET,
By Mlle. GALLETTI, Mme. MARZETTI, Mlle. KATRINE, and a FULL CORPS, under the distinguished maitre de ballet, SIGNOR RONZANI.

SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Box book open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, (MONDAY,)
BENEFIT NIGHT
OF
MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES,
On which occasion will be presented two pieces
NOT ACTED HERE,
Planch's popular comedy, (strongly cast,)
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

Ruy Gomez	Mr. Lester Wallack
King Charles II	Miss Madeline Henriques
Marquis de Santa Cruz	Mr. Norton
Guzman	Mr. Fisher
Lopez	Mr. Parkes
Pedro	Mr. Turner
Duchess de Torreneuva	Mrs. Hoey
Donna Leonora	Mrs. Vernon

To conclude with the elegant comedy, the
YOUTHFUL QUEEN.

With an admirable distribution.	
Count D'Oxenstein	Mr. John Gilbert
Chevalier Steinberg	Mr. Charles Fisher
Frederick de Bury	Mr. Reynolds
Officer	Mr. Turner
Christine (the youthful Queen of Sweden)	Miss Madeline Henriques
Emma	Miss Mary Barrett

TUESDAY—Sixth night of Mr. Wilkins' very popular Comedy,
HENRIETTE.
WEDNESDAY—The very attractive pieces,
ERNESTINE,
AND THE
LITTLE TREASURE,
received at their first performance with the continuous laughter and prolonged applause of a very crowded audience.
THURSDAY—The highly appreciated and attractive Comedy,
MASKS AND FACES,
which on Thursday last drew a very crowded audience, (notwithstanding the inclement weather,) will be repeated.
FRIDAY—Mr. JOHN GILBERT'S BENEFIT.
when will be acted (first time in ten years) the fine old Comedy,
THE BUSYBODY.
SATURDAY—
AMERICANS IN PARIS
AND
THE FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," "The Magic Marriage," "Secrets Worth Knowing," and "The Captain of the Watch."

WALLACK'S.
MR. JOHN GILBERT'S
BENEFIT NIGHT,
FRIDAY, MARCH 6.
Will be acted (first time in ten years) the fine old comedy,
THE BUSYBODY.
Box book now open.

ONCE MORE.
THE GREAT DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
DR. COLTON
And the celebrated quartette of
FATHER REED'S OLD FOLKS.
In consequence of the unprecedented success of their former entertainments, will give one more
GRAND CONCERT
For forty-five minutes, to be followed by
DR. COLTON
With an Exposition of
THE LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.
TEN LADIES AND EIGHT GENTLEMEN
will again inhale the gas.
During the evening Dr. Colton will exhibit an air gun, such as was used in the attempt to assassinate
GEN. BLANCO,
and fire a bullet through a 1½ inch plank, showing the tremendous elastic force of the air.
Tickets 50 cents; two tickets 75 cents.
Doors open at 6½. Music to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMA

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Government Finance Measures.

The Compromise on the Bank Tax Clause of the Loan Bill.

Report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs on Mediation.

Gen. McClellan Before the War Committee.

CASSIUS M. CLAY GOING TO RUSSIA.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 1.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The last Conference Committee on the remaining question of disagreement between the House and Senate on financial matters—that of Bank taxation—agreed on the following: The Senate yields its amendment taxing banks prospectively, and adopts the House graduated scale. The House agrees to a tax of one per cent., one-half per cent. semi-annually additional to the graduated scale tax of the House, and to a tax of one-quarter per cent., one-eighth semi-annually on the amount of deposits above the amount of circulation.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate had a late session on Saturday, not adjourning till early on Sunday morning. The debates in each House were spicy, ill-mannered and personal, and a large amount of bile was thrown off, to the scandal of Congress, but it is hoped to the relief of the members. In the Senate, on the Conscription bill, Mr. POWELL undertook to call Ex-Gov. HICKS to account for his administration of affairs in Maryland, and was very conclusively answered by the latter. The House amendments were concurred in.

In the House, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM again ventilated his treason in his usual style. The provocative was the bill indemnifying the President against the consequences of arbitrary arrests, &c.

THE BILL INDEMNIFYING THE PRESIDENT.

The bill for the indemnification of the President for arbitrary arrests comes up to-morrow at 1 o'clock, when the Democrats have agreed to let it come to a direct vote.

NO FLAGS OF TRUCE.

The rebels on the Rappahannock have for two days past refused to hold communication with our troops under the usual flag of truce.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE ARMY.

The Government boat leaves Washington at 7 o'clock A. M. for Acquia Creek, and leaves Acquia Creek to return at 1 o'clock P. M. Gen. HOOKER returned to Falmouth to-day. The reports from the Army of the Potomac represent the condition of the roads as being much worse than at any previous time. Several severe rain storms last week, together with the melting of the recent fall of snow, have so affected all thoroughfares leading back from the river as to render them almost impassable.

NO NEWS FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Government explicitly denies having received any decisive information of any nature in relation to late operations at Vicksburgh, either from Cairo or any other point.

GEN. CLAY GOING TO RUSSIA.

Gen. CASSIUS M. CLAY will be confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Russia, Secretary SEWARD having personally urged this action, as especially desired by the President.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate will be convened in Executive Session after the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose, mainly, of considering the military nominations made by the President, and which cannot be reached until after the 4th.

The promotions and appointments in the regular army recently sent to the Senate, and now before the Military Committee, probably will not be acted on during the present Session, as most of the committee do not consider them based on sufficient grounds, and are more anxious to secure promotions among volunteers.

WORK OF THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. OLIN, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is in consultation with the Senate Committee, to secure harmony of action in regard to measures most desired by the Secretary of War. Among these is said to be the establishment of an armory and ordnance depot at Weehawken.

GEN. HOOKER ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

Gen. HOOKER appeared on the floor of the House on Saturday afternoon, and was warmly congratulated by all the Republicans and most of the Border State men. The Copperheads remained in their seats. Gen. FREMONT and Ex-Secretary CAMERON were also present in the Senate. Gen. SUMNER appeared at the evening session of the Senate, accompanied by members of his Staff.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S ACQUITTAL.

The report of the McDowell Court of Inquiry, as published in a cotemporary, is incorrect so far as relates to an unanimous acquittal. The report censures Gen. McDOWELL for leaving his command on the evening of the 27th of August to meet Gen. POPE at Manassas Junction without orders, and during which absence Gen. KING'S Division was attacked by the rebels. The finding of the Court has been approved by the President.

GEN. MCCLELLAN BEFORE THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Gen. McCLELLAN'S testimony, taken yesterday, by the War Committee, related principally to the battle of Williamsburgh, which he said was fought against his judgment. It will be remembered that, in his dispatch announcing the evacuation of Yorktown by the rebels, he said he had sent forces in pursuit, and should "push them to the wall." At Williamsburgh they made a stand, and gave battle to our pursuing forces. He asked permission to submit his statement of the whole subject in writing, but the Committee declined to receive it in that form, as they wished replies to direct questions, on specific points. The General's examination will be continued to-morrow.

THE TAX ON PAPER.

Secretary CHASE has sent another letter to Congress, saying that, under latest reports from New-York and Boston Collectors, it appears that since the duty on imported paper was fixed at the present amount, by Act of March, 1861, absolutely not one dollar of revenue has been received from that source. It remains to be seen whether, under such a revelation, Mr. MORRILL, who is said to have a heavy interest in a large paper-mill, can longer aid the monopoly for taxing knowledge by keeping up this prohibitory duty.

A CALL FOR MORE SOLDIERS.

It is stated now that the President will immediately call out six hundred thousand men under the conscription act.

EXTRA MILEAGE.

The House smuggled the extra mileage allowance into its Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole. The appropriation has to run the gauntlet of another vote yet, however, before they can pocket this snug *douceur*.

DID NOT FIND THE REBELS.

The expedition sent out from near Alexandria on Thursday, under Sir PERCY WYNDHAM, to intercept the rebel force which crossed near United States Ford on the day previous, reached our lines at Falmouth last evening, without having found the enemy. It was ascertained that the country on the east of the Rappahannock is nearly free from the presence of the rebels. Col. WYNDHAM was under arrest at the time the expedition was determined upon, but was released to take charge of it.

THE REPORT OF THE WAR COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the conduct of the War will probably seek permission to sit a fortnight or two after the adjournment. If not granted, they will doubtless make some sort of a report in a day or two.

GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

It is said that Representative GURLEY, of Ohio, will be nominated for Governor of Arizona on Wednesday, and RICHARD H. MCCORMICK for Secretary.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. LINCOLN gives her only evening reception for the season to-morrow evening.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 1.

THE QUESTION OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

The following are the proposed concurrent joint resolutions reported by Senator SUMNER from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States communicating, in answer to the resolution of the Senate, the correspondence on the subject of mediation, arbitration, or other measures looking to the termination of the present rebellion:

Whereas, It appears from the diplomatic correspondence submitted to Congress that a proposition, friendly in form, looking to the pacification through foreign mediation, has been made to the United States by the Emperor of the French, and promptly declined by the President; and whereas, the idea of mediation or intervention, in some shape, may be regarded by foreign Governments as practicable, and such Governments, through this misunderstanding, may be led to proceedings tending to embarrass the friendly relations which now exist between them and the United States; and whereas, in order to remove for the future all chance of misunderstanding on this subject, and to secure for the United States the full enjoyment of that freedom from foreign intervention, which is one of the highest rights of independent States, it seems fit that Congress should declare its convictions thereupon. Therefore,

Resolved, the House of Representatives concurring, That while in times past the United States have sought and accepted the friendly mediation or arbitration of foreign Powers for the pacific adjustment of international questions where the United States were the party of the one part and some other sovereign Power the party of the other part, and while they are not disposed to misconstrue the natural and humane desire of foreign Powers to aid in arresting domestic troubles which, widening in their influence, have afflicted other countries, especially in view of the circumstance, deeply regretted by the American people, that the blow aimed by the rebellion at the national life has fallen heavily upon the laboring population of Europe; yet, notwithstanding these things, Congress cannot hesitate to regard every proposition of foreign interference in the present contest as so far unreasonable and inadmissible that its only explanation will be found in a misunderstanding of the true state of the question, and of the real character of the war in which the Republic is engaged.

Resolved, That the United States are now grappling with an unprovoked and wicked rebellion, which is seeking the destruction of the Republic, that it may build a new Power, whose corner-stone, according to the confession of its chiefs, shall be Slavery; that for the suppression of this rebellion, and thus to save the Republic, and to prevent the establishment of such a Power, the National Government is now employing armies and fleets, in full faith that through these efforts, all the purposes of conspirators and rebels will be crushed; that while engaged in this struggle, on which so much depends, any proposition from a foreign Power, whatever form it may take, having for its effect the arrest of these efforts, is just in proportion to its influence, an encouragement to the rebellion, and to its declared principles, and on this account is calculated to prolong and embitter the conflict, to cause increased expenditure of blood and treasure, as to postpone the much desired day of peace; that with these convictions, and not doubting that every such proposition, although made with good intent, is injurious to the national interests. *Congress will be obliged to look upon any further attempts in the same direction as an unfriendly act*, which it earnestly deprecates to the end that nothing may occur abroad to strengthen the rebellion, or to weaken those relations of good will with foreign Powers, which the United States are happy to cultivate.

Resolved, That the rebellion, from its beginning, and far back even in the conspiracy which preceded the outbreak, was encouraged by the hope of support from foreign Powers; that its chiefs frequently boasted that the people of Europe were so far dependant upon the regular supplies of the great Southern staple, that sooner or later, their Governments would be constrained to take side with the rebellion in some effective form, even to the extent of forcible intervention, if milder form did not prevail; that the rebellion is now sustained by this hope, which every proposition of foreign interference quickens anew, and that without this life-giving support, it must soon yield to the great and paternal authority of the National Government; that considering these things which are aggravated by the motive of the resistance thus encouraged, the United States regret that foreign powers have not frankly told the Chiefs of the rebellion that the work in which they are engaged is hateful, and that a new Government, such as they seek to found, with slavery as its corner stone, and with no other declared object of separate existence, is so far shocking to civilization and the moral sense of mankind that it must not expect welcome or recognition in the commonwealth of nations

Resolved, That the United States, confident in the justice of their cause, which is the cause also of good Government and of human rights everywhere among men, anxious for the speedy restoration of peace, which shall secure tranquility at home, and remove all occasion for complaint abroad; and awaiting with well-assured trust the final suppression of the rebellion, through which all these things, rescued from present danger, will be secured forever, and the Republic, one and indivisible, triumphant over its enemies, will continue to stand an example to mankind—hereby announce as their unalterable purpose that the war will be vigorously prosecuted, according to the humane principles of Christian States, until the rebellion shall be suppressed; and they reverently invoke upon their cause the blessings of Almighty God.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions, through the Secretary of State, to the Ministers of the United States in foreign countries, that the declaration and protest herein set forth may be communicated by them to the Governments to which they are accredited.

THE INTERNAL TAX LAW.

It is the opinion of Congressmen best acquainted with the subject that the amendments to the Internal TAX law, if they had been agreed to by the House in the form originally reported, would have increased the revenue, but this they consider doubtful in their modified form. The main purpose of the amendatory bill was to remedy existing defects. Mr. DALY, delegate from Nebraska, succeeded in having a clause inserted to dispense with Collectors and Assessors in the Territories, after the present assessment shall have been collected, for the reason that the expenses of collecting absorb all the revenue received. The stamp tax, however, is retained.

THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. COCHRANE.

The resignation of Gen. JOHN COCHRANE has been accepted by the President, for reasons by himself stated. He designs in other fields to continue his support of the war for the Union. The officers of his brigade accompanied him in a body to the cars at Falmouth on his departure.

Four Persons Convicted of Treason, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sunday, March 1.

In the United States District Court, four persons, charged with resisting the military authorities in the arrest of deserters, were convicted of treason.

The minority of the Legislature is still absent. Unless a compromise is effected with the majority no further legislation will be had the present session.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Governor's Message in the Assembly—Scenes of Disorder—Mr. Fields and his Colaborers Again at Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1863.

Last evening was set down for the consideration of the Governor's Message, in the House, and Mr. BEMISS, of Steuben, had the floor. The lobbies and galleries were more than full, and the attendance of members was greater than on previous occasions. The speech of Mr. BEMISS, which occupied upward of two hours in its delivery, was a close review of the origin of secession in the Democratic household, where it had its growth and came to maturity; concluding with a reply to some portions of the recent speech of Mr. DEAN. It was pungent, forcible and sharp throughout, and had a telling effect, particularly on the Democrats, who were frequently brought to their feet in explanation. Mr. T. C. FIELDS, in particular, was disturbed and restive under the close fitting replies which his interruptions provoked. In this respect Mr. BEMISS was particularly successful.

When he had concluded, Mr. MURPHY, of Erie, who had been exceedingly restive, obtained the floor, and commenced one of those tirades of abuse on Mr. B., so characteristic of him. He was not only extremely abusive, but excited, and in a condition provocative neither of dignity nor the happy use of his own powers.

Speaker CALLICOT, who was absent from the House during the last half of the speech of Mr. BEMISS, now came in. The gallery and lobby, with whom Mr. MURPHY is a favorite, and to whom he most frequently addresses himself, *a la* Bowery, applauded vociferously, and there were some hisses. The threatening manner of Mr. MURPHY, and these demonstrations, which gave promise of a repetition of the disgraceful scenes in the early part of the session, and the ineffectual efforts of Mr. CHURCH, who occupied the Chair, to restore order, in his judgment, demanded the interposition of the Speaker, who approached the Chair, which Mr. CHURCH immediately vacated, and authoritatively demanded order. It was the Speaker's purpose instantly to retire to the floor of the House, and leave Mr. CHURCH in the Chair, but this was the signal for renewed disorder, in which Mr. T. C. FIELDS, who contended that the Speaker could not do this without the Chairman invited him to do so, was most prominent; and the state of the House seemed to demand his continuance in the Chair, and he held possession of it for nearly two hours, and until the question of his right to reoccupy it without the usual form of going out of Committee of the Whole was fully discussed, and, by ayes and noes, decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 45 to 26.

Although there was no rule expressly providing for it, yet the Speaker, in briefly explaining the reasons for his course, as well as several members on the floor, referred to the fact that nearly every Speaker since and including HORATIO SEYMOUR, had done the same thing, and that no practice was more thoroughly settled than for a Speaker, in case of disturbance, and the ineffectual efforts of the Chairman to maintain order, to reoccupy the Chair for this purpose. With this practice, as was shown, the theory of parliamentary law fully accords. Mr. DEAN, Mr. FIELDS, and others who excepted to the act of Speaker CALLICOT, consider that the decision of the House in regard to it would be an important precedent, and in this view the House sustained the Speaker by a vote of almost two to one.

If there was any question at all in the case, it was whether the disturbance in the Chamber at the time Speaker CALLICOT reoccupied the Chair, justified him in doing so. Ordinarily, perhaps, such would not be considered the case; but when the peculiar circumstances are considered under which the House was organized and is still working, with the threats of disorder, and every expedient to thwart business still in its ears—the animus of which crops out nearly every day; and particularly when we take into account the bearing and language, not only of Mr. MURPHY but of Mr. FIELDS, the two gentlemen most conspicuous in the revolutionary scenes preceding the organization, with the demonstrated presence of hundreds of the same lobby that cheered them and their coadjutors on, it seems to me that no unprejudiced man will deny that the prompt resumption of the Chair by Speaker CALLICOT, so far from calling for rebuke, was eminently worthy of praise, as evincing his determination as well as his capacity to maintain order and preserve the dignity of the House. As it was, no one, not even Mr. MURPHY or Mr. FIELDS, questioned the propriety of the Speaker's intention,—it was his right only that they questioned.

But, perhaps, the most noticeable part of the scene, which was the most exciting since the organization, was the denial by Mr. T. C. FIELDS, that he ever made the threat that with Mr. CALLICOT in the Chair, business could not proceed, or that the threat that though Mr. CALLICOT might be chosen Speaker, he would never reach the Chair, was at any time made on the floor of the House. The gentleman might as well deny his own existence as to deny that these threats were made, or that he was the head and front of the revolutionary proceedings of which they were a part. The House was astounded at the denial, for it evinced a lapse of memory, or worse, utterly irreconcilable with the facts, as they glare out in the record of almost every day's proceedings prior to the organization.

This morning Mr. DEAN moved to amend the journal by striking out the record of the fact that there was applause and disorder in the gallery and lobby, but the House refused to mutilate the record, especially as it would be deliberately suppressing a material fact.

The Minister from Hayti.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As some inquiries have been made by Washington correspondents, why the Haytian *Charge d'Affairs* had not made his appearance in that city, it may be worth while to state that Col. ROUMAIN had matters of his Government to attend to in this City, and preferred to remain for a few days rather than to return here soon after reaching Washington. He left New-York for the Capital yesterday.

As Col. ROUMAIN is the first diplomatic agent sent to this country by Hayti, the public may feel a little interest to learn something of the history and character of the new Minister.

Col. ROUMAIN was born in Hayti, of parents of the highest respectability. It is the practice of the wealthiest people there, to send their sons, from 10 to 15 years of age, to Europe for their education, for a term of four years in France, and some of them pass two more years in England, under constant instruction. Col. ROUMAIN'S intellect, which is of a superior grade, has been well cultivated, more, perhaps, among the English than the French, consequently, he speaks English perfectly, and without foreign accent, and writes it with fluency. He is 33 years of age; in personal appearance he is a fine figure of a man; in height about five feet and ten inches; is graceful and courteous in his manners, and sustains his dignity without ostentation; is fluent in conversation, equally in French and English, and soon draws an interest to himself from all who hold conversation with him. He has other good qualities, of which some of them should be appreciated by Americans at the present time. He has displayed courage and daring in the prominent part he took in the revolution of his country from the imperial to the republican form of government. The reign of the Emperor SOULOUQUE had become despotic and oppressive, but always keeping a large body of soldiers around him, very few had the temerity to attempt the introduction of a change. Col. ROUMAIN, with two others, accompanied Gen. GEFFRARD, now the President of Hayti, in a small rowboat a distance of sixty miles, and these four men debarked on the wharf at Gonaives and immediately declared for the Constitution and the Republic. A moment of suspended action then was to decide their fate. Had the guard stationed there seized them—and they were at its mercy—they would all four have been immediately shot. They, however, terrified and subdued the guard, and being joined by a few friends, proceeded to the arsenal, overcame the guard there, and obtained possession of the arms and ammunition, then proceeded to the prison and offered liberty to all who would join them, and in the course of a few hours had a company of some four or five hundred men. Before the Emperor, with from fifteen to twenty thousand troops, could arrive at St. Marc, a fortified town between Gonaives and the capital, Gen. GEFFRARD and his followers, now amounting to nearly four thousand, had reached that place. The Emperor learning this, and knowing the popularity of Gen. GEFFRARD, declined to attack him and returned with his army to Port-au-Prince, He was closely followed by the little army of Gen. GEFFRARD to the gates of that city, which were barred against it. A squad of the soldiers passing through a breach near by, dispersed the guard inside, opened the gates, and Gen GEFFRARD, Col. ROUMAIN and their followers entered the city in triumph, and thus established a republican form of government, under which the country has greatly prospered. ROUMAIN was appointed Colonel and Aid-de-Camp to the President. He has been occupied at the Palace National, and almost always in the company of the President, and his urbanity, ability and good judgment have obtained for him merited popularity. He passed some time in this country last Autumn, and was very kindly and respectfully received at Washington by the President, Heads of the Departments and other prominent gentlemen, and no more acceptable person could have been sent from Hayti to this Government. U.

LOYALTY IN INDIANA.

Great Union Mass Meeting in Indianapolis.

Speeches Made by Gov. Johnson of Tennessee, Gen. Carey and Others.

In the Cincinnati papers, of Friday morning, we find reports of the great Union meeting held in Indianapolis on the previous day. It was a great success. Train after train swelled the vast assemblage, which filled the State House yard and overflowed into the streets. From 40,000 to 50,000 were upon the ground. Three stands were erected, and even these were insufficient to bring the masses within hearing distance of the speakers. The organization on the main stand was perfected by choosing Hon. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, President. Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Gens. Dumont and Hascall, Cols. Carrington, Spooner, Harrison, Hines, Mullen and Spicely, and Hons. John A. Watson, Henry Secrist, Chas. W. Catncart, T. C. Slaughter and Judge Huff were among the Vice-Presidents.

Gov. WRIGHT took the chair without other than the usual complimentary remarks. After prayer by Bishop AMES, and the appointment of a Committee on resolutions, Gov. JOHNSON was introduced by the President.

GOV. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

Gov. JOHNSON was received with indescribable enthusiasm. He spoke for nearly three hours. The following is an outline of his remarks: Having apologized for physical inability and voice insufficient to penetrate so immense a concourse, he said he felt like claiming them as his fellow-citizens, for, while an inhabitant of another State, he recognized all loyal men of all States as citizens of the common country. He felt no ordinary embarrassment in addressing them, owing to lack of time and strength to enter fully upon a subject of so great magnitude, and the fact that he appeared during the progress of a civil war. The other day all was prosperous and happy, and when candidates for public office appeared before you, each vied with the other in picturing the blessings and inestimable privileges of Union. Each drew upon the imagination for images to describe the blessings and benefits flowing to the people through their institutions, under the Constitution of the United States. What has taken place rendering it necessary for a portion of the people to commence the work of its destruction? Had they been deprived of any rights and immunities? He asked any man or woman, laying aside prejudices and ill-feeling, to say what right they had been deprived of, what constitutional privilege they had lost? Lay your finger, if you can, on any right taken away from any State or any citizens of the United States! Why this work of demolition, this crusade upon the Constitution and Union? He was not here to recant any political creed he had held. He stood to-day where he had always stood, an uncompromising Democrat, an advocate of the great doctrine of man's capacity for self-government, and it was a fixed and unalterable conviction with him, that the Union of these States is the fundamental tenet of true Democracy. He adhered to the principle of self-government—the people being the source of all power. He held that the Government was made for the people, and not the people for the Government, the shoe for the foot, and not the foot for the shoe; and that liberty is only to be secured under law in accordance with the Constitution. Without law, what security or liberty have you? It protects the weak against the strong, virtue against vice, truth against falsehood. What has brought all this trouble upon us? But the other day, when we presented ourselves as Whigs, Democrats, Republicans and Americans, it was with banners inscribed with national sentiments—with the Stars and Stripes displayed, emblematic of the Union, vieing in devotion to it. Was not this true? When we discussed schemes of banks, tariffs and internal improvements, the great contest was to determine which measure would best promote the interests and perpetuate the Union. However we differed, all united on that subject. Why then this rebellion in the South and sympathy with it in the North? It was bad enough in the South, where they pretend to have some cause for rebellion, but a great deal worse in the North to sympathize with it. In the last Presidential contest, who made the strongest argument for the Union? The speaker had made speeches for BRECKINRIDGE in Tennessee. In the free States, had he lived there, he should have spoken for DOUGLAS, that the Republican candidate might be defeated. They said in the South BRECKINRIDGE was no disunionist; others said DOUGLAS was no disunionist; "Americans" responded that BELL was no disunionist, and the Republicans said LINCOLN was the best Union man of all. It was a combat as to who was the best Union man. It is no use to disguise the fact that men were now governed by the old prejudices. This is the cause of drifting apart now. But when BRECKINRIDGE, whom he had supported, turned traitor, was he to turn traitor also? BRECKINRIDGE deceived him then, but could not do it again. In proof of BRECKINRIDGE'S professed loyalty, the speaker read from his speech in removing from the old to the new Senate Chamber, in which BRECKINRIDGE calls for execrations forever to descend upon any man seeking to divide the Union. He could read extracts till the going down of the sun, to show his Democratic friends where he stood then, and where they should stand now. What's transpired since to make the Union so odious, and the Constitution so inefficient and ill-adapted to the condition of the country, that the South should commence to destroy them? Do you think, if JEFF. DAVIS or BRECKINRIDGE had been elected, that we could have saved the Union and the Constitution at least four years longer? What does the question revolve itself into? When the Southern leaders saw the scepter of political power departing, and saw, when Mr. LINCOLN'S term expired, that other men would make their way into the confidence of the people over them, it was their time to strike. They did, and we see the result. What is it to end in if we are to have a civil war whenever a party is defeated? It will end in confusion, anarchy, exhaustion of our resources, and national extinction. The true policy when Mr. LINCOLN was elected was, let him go on, call a Cabinet around him, and, if his policy was wise and good, sustain it; if not, oppose it, as we had done in times past. Where was the danger from LINCOLN'S election? The majority of the Congress, on the day of his inauguration, was opposed to him, and he could not form a Cabinet without the Senate's confirmation of his nominations. He could not make treaties without their approval, or draw his salary without Congressional appropriation. We had him tied, and could have negatived all his acts, if deemed necessary. Where, then, was the danger to the rights of any State or citizen? There was a fixed determination to break up the Government; it was no new thing. He read from the Montgomery *Mail*, to show that it was no precipitate thing, but was done with coolness and deliberation, after forty years of thought and calculation. Gov. JOHNSON also read from an original letter of Gen. JACKSON to CRAWFORD, of Georgia, his well-known prediction of the next attempt at rebellion after nullification: "There fore," says JACKSON, "*the tariff is only the pretext, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro.*" Isn't that it? said Gov. J. Doesn't it read like prophecy? Where now do we find ourselves? Who commenced this diabolical and damnable struggle? It was the South who fired the first gun. The conspirators South were so afraid that there would be no war that ROGER A. PRYOR went to Charleston to commence it. There a blow must be struck to carry Virginia out of the Union; and the first gun was fired after they had been notified that the garrison, if not succored, would be starved out within three days. They could not wait for starvation to give them the fort, but bombarded it. When the blow was struck, the news was sent to Montgomery, with the speed of lightning. JEFF. DAVIS was serenaded, and his Secretary made a speech, in which he declared that the Confederate flag should, by the 1st of May following, be planted—where? Not over Richmond only, but the Capitol at Washington, and over Independence Hall itself. When President LINCOLN was called to act, I determined to sustain him as I am determined now. Was it despotism to call out the militia to defend the imperiled Capital? There have been many things to complain of in the Administration, but if I have any complaint to make it is not that it has done so much, but because it has not done more. Some are distressed because they say LINCOLN has violated the Constitution and trampled the laws under foot. Some have failed to see that DAVIS and his crew have drawn the Constitution from its archives and trampled on it. They are keen to see any irregularities on the part of the Administration, but fail to say anything to those who have set aside the Constitution and all law. He predicted that the attempt to erect a party on such a base was laying its foundation in sand, and when the rains descended, it would be swept away. As to peaceable separation and reconstruction, it was impossible. You can't divide the Union without blood. Suppose you agree to try it, where will you begin? where draw the line? The framers of the Constitution designed that the Union should be perpetual. He believed the Constitution contained immutable and indestructible principles, and, with the Government, would come out of the war triumphant. It cost our fathers seven years' war to establish it. They sacrificed life and property for it; labored in cabinet and field, slept on the cold ground, under an inclement sky, only to rise with the morrow to march with blood spouting from their shoes, and by their trials, sufferings and blood, cemented the fabric of Constitutional Government. Who here will raise his hand to destroy it? Gov. JOHNSON quoted the preamble to the Constitution, fifth article, to show that the design was to make it perpetual, and provide for amendments whenever a change in the condition of the expanding Republic demanded it. They provided to amend, not to destroy. Why, then, this civil war? Why not proceed in mode and manner prescribed by the Constitution? Our troops are in the field, and what croaking do we now hear about peaceable separation and reconstruction? That is playing into the hands of the rebels. They know if we separate, reconstruction is impossible. The speaker attacked the fatal heresy of secession, denying that a State can go out of the Union, regardless of the effect on other States.

But we are told we cannot subjugate a State. Can there be any society or civilization without enforcement of the law? The organization of a party, on old party prejudices, under the cry of "The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," is to give aid and comfort to the deadly enemies of both. While they like you to talk with them about peace and an armistice, and the Northwest coalescing with the South, they are laughing at you, and tell you they want no compromises that do not recognize their independence. While the bowels of your sympathizers are yearning for them, have you forgotten the Union men down there? I do not come as a beggar to you; I come with the Constitution of the United States, and demand that traitors and rebels shall be put down. The Constitution says the United States "shall," not may, "guarantee to every State a Republican form of Government." I call upon your sympathizers to fulfill that obligation, and guarantee to the Union men of the South such a form of Government. I demand your sympathy for loyal men east of the Cumberland Mountains—the most loyal people in the United States, where they have dared to be loyal. The redemption of that people has been put off long enough. If it does not soon take place, I will come to Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and plead with you for a chosen band of men to redeem them. [Voice—We'll give you 50,000.] There is a fearful responsibility resting upon those who have precipitated the country into civil war. They have caused all these new-made graves, all this suffering and sacrifice. You sympathizers and all, let me ask you to lift your hand to Heaven and see if it be not red with blood. Do you talk of being tired of war; if it cost your fathers seven long years to establish this Government, how much longer ought we to fight to preserve it? So far as I am concerned, I would carry it on not only seven, but thirty years. What is thirty years in the lifetime of a nation, in permanently founding a Government that may revolutionize the world? Were my life spared seventy years, I would fight on—as long as the Moors against the Spaniards—and, like PAUL JONES, when his ship was sinking, in reply to the demand to surrender, answered, "Surrender—never! We are only getting ready to fight." He believed the time to make a firm, united stand, was now. Open the Mississippi, blockade Galveston, Mobile and other ports, let ROSECRANS move on to Chattanooga, take Wheeling, cut off the Southern Railroad, and the Confederacy will fall. Suppose you compromise, or declare an armistice. They don't want compromise; they want you to talk about it, divide upon it, quarrel among yourselves, and then they will conquer you in detail. If you compromise, what will you put in it? The right of secession? He would show them that that was spurious coin, and to be nailed to the counter. The South wants no compromise. They lost confidence in our capacity for self-government. They wanted an aristocracy based upon the negro—a Southern empire, with JEFF. DAVIS for a monarch, and propose to divide and conquer you, and make you supply men and money for its maintenance, with JEFF. DAVIS, ISHAM HARRIS and TOOMBS, to be your masters and mine. Instead of HARRIS being my master, I would not have him for my slave. He (JOHNSON) had spent his life in the South, picked cotton with his own hands, owned slaves, obtained through his own industry, and had them appropriated by these fellows, his family turned into the street, and his house converted into barracks, as his portion of Southern rights; and although he didn't approve of the policy of employing negroes in the army, yet he was for the Constitution, with or without Slavery. If the negro gets in the way of the car of State, let him be crushed; if not, let him remain where he is. Slavery, as compared with the Government, is dust in the balance, and as for cotton, the world existed nearly six thousand years without its being an article of prime necessity, and if a little more wool, flax and hemp is grown, the world will scarcely feel its loss. The Government will go on, whether we have negroes or cotton. Stand firm for this great fabric of human liberty. If it stands, the time will come when the United States will be the great centre of the civilized world, imparting to it its ideas of government, religion, literature, art and science. Isn't it worth an effort to lay broad and deep the foundations of such a Government? Its tendency was to elevate man, and so blending political and moral progress, that the day would come when both will be united under it, and the millennium of peace and good will to man be ushered in. We cannot compromise with treason any more than truth with error, or virtue with vice. Would you have had the Almighty compromise with the Devil? Had he, Heaven itself would have been compromised. Treason must be made odious, and traitors punished and impoverished. You have got it to do, and must do it in time. If you compromise, rebellion must succeed, and in less than six months a new rebellion will break out. You will compromise with that, and in the end find your Government compromised away. If enough life has not been sacrificed—enough blood shed—if enough patriots do not sleep in their graves—then I say to Him who is on high, name the price and it shall be paid; and if need be, let that flag, borne upon every battle-field, be baptized in fire from the sun and bathed in the blood of the nation. The time has come to teach both the North and the South that institutions cannot exist when opposed to the Government. If banks are in the way, put them down—if aristocracy of wealth, put it down—if unlawful combinations, put them down. How long is it since we had in the United States an institution we dare not question? Has Slavery the right to agitate the Government and the Government no privilege to agitate Slavery? When institutions grow too great for Government, they must give way, and the Government stand. It is for the nation to determine the nature and character of its institutions.

In his conclusion, the Governor said he thought the day not distant when the malignant star now riding the Heavens would be chased away by the benignant star of peace. Never ground your arms till the Constitution and Government are vindicated. He held to them as the palladium of our liberties, and would cling to them as the mariner clings to the last plank, when night and tempest are around him. If the Constitution is destroyed, and Government overthrown, he did not want to survive them, and would ask no better tomb than to sleep in the tomb of the nation, shrouded in its Stars and Stripes. He appealed to Indianians to stand by their sons and brothers in the army. Will you turn your backs upon the brave lads who sleep in Tennessee? Let each one sleep, and feel that he has fallen in a glorious cause, and, if necessary, shed your last drop of blood and expend your last dollar to maintain the cause in which he fell. When he thought of the gallant men who rest by the side of ANDREW JACKSON, rather than they should sleep in the limits of the Confederacy, he felt like turning, like Peter the Hermit, and begging the people to take up the march as though going to redeem the holy sepulchre from the hands of the infidels. He appealed to the women of Indiana to exert their potent influence in behalf of the cause, to encourage those who have gone and those yet to go, to contribute in the great work of maintaining the Union; and after an eloquent appeal in behalf of the people of East Tennessee, he concluded.

Gov. JOHNSON was followed by Gen. S. F. CARY, (old militia General,) who delivered an excellent and stirring speech. Speeches were made from the other stands by Generals KIMBALL and HASCALL, Hon. HENRY SECRIST and others; and, judging from the cheers, they went home to the hearts of the people. It was late in the afternoon before the resolutions were adopted, and the vast concourse of people, forming the largest meeting ever held in Indianapolis, dispersed. The chief resolutions are as follows:

That our attachment to the Federal Union is unabated, and that we will adhere with unflinching devotion to the national cause. That we believe the safety of the country and the preservation of our liberties depend upon the perpetuity of the Union, and that we view any proposition of compromise with rebels on any other basis than that of unqualified submission to the laws and the national authority as wholly inadmissable and fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the country.

That we desire that no effort which inspires a reasonable hope of success in restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution, shall be omitted; and, being solemnly impressed with the conviction that arms alone are adequate to the accomplishment of that end, will heartily support the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed. And that we deprecate all truckling armistices and juggling conventions with traitors in arms as weak inventions of the enemy.

That the highest interests of Indiana demand the perpetuation of the Union, and not only that [the great Valley of the Mississippi, from its source to its mouth, but all the States of this Union, from the eastern border of Maine to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shall remain under one Government and one flag, and that the Government and the flag of our fathers.

That the attitude of the gallant soldiers of Indiana in the various armies of the Republic, in view of the disloyal [illegible] which have been introduced into the Legislature of our State, challenges our admiration and excites our gratitude. The voices that come to us over mountain and river, and from many bloody fields, in the ringing accents of patriotism, evince the high resolve of our citizen soldiery to sustain the Government of their fathers, and to restore the supremacy of the flag of the Republic over every foot of the soil embraced in the Federal Union.

That we believe in every measure which President LINCOLN has adopted for the maintenance of the Union and the restoration of the National authority, he has been actuated by the highest patriotism and the most loyal devotion to the interests of the people, and we pledge ourselves to a hearty support of the Administration in all its measures for the suppression of the rebellion.

That resistance to law is revolutionary in its tendency, and that any attempt to embarrass the Government in the execution of the revenue, conscription, or any other law of the United States, will be promptly met and suppressed by the loyal people of Indiana.

That we pledge ourselves collectively and individually to look to and provide for the comfort and support of the wife and family of the soldier who is absent in the field, battling for the restoration of the Government.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S grand Spring opening of novel and elegant designs for the Spring Fashions, illustrated by elegantly trimmed full-sized Paper Models comprising the most *recherché* assortment of useful patterns for dressmakers and ladies generally ever offered, to-day, March 2, at No. 473 Broadway, and all the branches. The Spring number of the *Mirror of Fashions* will be ready on the 10th of March.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only materials which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Has commenced operations.

Office corner of Greenwich and Fulton streets.

LEONARD KIRBY, President.

Refer to advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

Soldiers, see to your own health—do not trust to the army supplies. Cholera, Fever, and Bowel Complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French troops use no other medicine. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 216

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 33 | Sun sets.... 5 51 | Moon sets.... 4 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 16 | Gov. Island.. 6 05 | Hell Gate.. 7 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 1.

Arrived.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Ottaway, (Pruss.) Humble, Newcastle, Eng., 57 ds., with mdse. to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark Norden, (Swed.,) Anderson, Tanelue, Russia, and 43 ds. from Gibraltar, with wool to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark